THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 277

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Japan Pushes Nationalism

Czechs' Celebration Fits

America's Business Hopes

¶ **Canton**—The Japanese drive in south China sweeps into Canton (vital supply center) while the Hankow (China's provisional capital) objective draws nearer—only 35 miles to go. The vigor of the present Japanese offensive throws China back to a desperately defensive attitude, but ironically contributes to the defeat of Japan's alleged objective—the winning of Chinese "friendship." As the war methods of the Nipponese soldiers and aerial bombers grow more inhuman, in attempts to teach the Chinese the folly of their anti-Japanese ways, the sleeping temper of the Chinese is aroused and an increasingly stubborn sense of national unity grows out of the ruins of bombed cities. The present Canton and Hankow drives find China drawing back, but not yet defeated. • Force may win territory without winning hearts—and hearts make a nation.

¶ **Minorities**—Another "slice out of Germany"—detached by that much-abused hack saw, the Treaty of Versailles—bursts into flame under the torch of National Socialism. With the reported restoration to civil rights of Dr. Ernst Neumann, Memel Nazi leader, and the decision of the Government to shelve two state security bills that meet with German disfavor, evidences are now added to continuing impressions that the German-inhabited district of Lithuania (the Memel territory of 1,099 square miles handed over to Lithuania in 1923) may be another Sudeten and Dr. Neumann another Henlein. The suggestion also is heard that Memel may be used as a bargaining factor for the return to the Reich of the Polish Corridor which now separates East Prussia from Germany proper.

¶ **Celebration**—Czechoslovakia is not going to celebrate its twentieth anniversary this year by jubilee and pageantry, rather is it going to take the Government's advice and "spend the day in the work of rebuilding the republic." Just how much of a republic it may have left to rebuild after all the minorities demands are settled, remains to be seen—but this much is generally agreed: it will have more territory undevastated and more men to live thereon under the current adjustment than it might possess, had force met force. • Perhaps the Czechs appropriately spend their anniversary in constructive work when their country might so easily have faced destruction.

¶ **Fascism**—Belgium's municipal elections in 2672 communities return a verdict unfavorable to Fascism. The Fascist Rex party, led by Léon Degrelle, succeeded in polling but 5 per cent of the total vote, whereas in 1936 its ratio was 10 per cent. As the Fascists lost ground, the Liberals and Roman Catholics gained, but the general impression is that Belgium's sentiment is turning away from either rightist or leftist extremes. • A little "house by the side of the road" in European councils, Belgium chooses the "middle of the road" in politics.

¶ **Steel**—"As goes steel so goes industry" might be the phrasing of a theory long favored by economists, although not infallible in its application. However, one looks for business encouragement wherever he may find it these days, and so the (AP) report that steel output next week will reach a new high for the year adds a fillip of optimism all along the line—for butcher, baker, candlestick-maker, and even vote-getter. The upward swing brings production up to 61 per cent of capacity. • That's not a drop in the bucket to America's capacity to react to encouraging trends in business.

¶ **Synthetic**—And while we're at it, here is another item to add expectancy to the search for that elusive, but ever-available, thing called "prosperity." The Celanese Corporation of America is preparing to erect in Virginia a $10,000,000 plant for the manufacture of a synthetic yarn — an announcement which follows that of the du Ponts of a $7,000,000 plant in Delaware for another synthetic fiber adaptable to textile manufacture. This means jobs, wages, business in America, but a lessening of demand for silk from Japan. • If America doesn't watch out, its synthetic products will supplant Japanese goods to the extent that the Nipponese will have nothing to trade for munitions for its synthetic war.

¶ **Balance**—If one reads the figures in the Treasury Department aright, America needs plenty of business fillips to offset the "spending program" in which the Administration is engaged, for expenditures already have outdistanced income by more than a billion dollars. Oct. 19 figures show a deficit of $1,012,389,658, as compared with $487,202,215 a year ago. This may be said, however: The deficit shown in this first 3½ months of the fiscal year is only a quarter of the amount anticipated by President Roosevelt when the spending program was launched. • If business is permitted to begin pumping after the priming, prosperity might drown the deficit.

U. S.-British Trade Pact Reaches Crucial Stage

British Home Secretary, like Hitler, is willing for peace, but prepared for full defense.

British Cabinet weighing concessions required by Washington — 4 items dominate talks.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21—As one of the first official Government statements as to the immediate intentions for remedying the deficiencies revealed during the recent crisis, Sir Samuel Hoare's speech as Home Secretary at Clacton-on-Sea last night is being carefully studied by the English public.

While the Home Secretary by no means answered all the questions or criticism which have been raised, he did undertake to assure the world that Britain was going to go right ahead with the job of filling any gaps which may be embraced in its present policy.

He also made the pronouncement that he was not one who thought that democracies and dictatorships could not live side by side in the modern world. Hence he denied that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had given way to Reichsführer Hitler, or that a stronger stand could have gained better terms for Czechoslovakia.

Sir Samuel replied to Herr Hitler's attacks in his speech at Saarbrücken on Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Anthony Eden, and Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper. At that time Herr Hitler charged that if the former First Lord of the Admiralty, the ex-For-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Negotiations for an Anglo-American trade agreement have now reached the crucial stage. So delicate is the situation and so momentous is the import of the decisions which must be reached within the next few days that the cables back and forth between London and Washington are crackling with rumors, many of which are exaggerated and many more of which express a jockeying for strategic position.

The actual situation can be stated authoritatively as follows:

British negotiators have accepted as substantially satisfactory the trade concessions proposed on the part of the United States.

American negotiators have taken a stand for certain concessions which Britain has not yet accepted. These concessions are now being weighed by the highest authority in England—the British Cabinet. The outcome of the negotiations and the ultimate success or failure of the agreement depends primarily on its decision on these concessions.

Four articles are involved in the crucial British decisions. They are ham, lard, lumber, and tobacco.

The deliberations of the British Cabinet are complicated by vital

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A detailed study of Anglo-American trade plans: Financial Page

Czechs Offer Better Terms But Hungarians Want More

BUDAPEST, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government today submitted a new proposal to Hungary for settlement of their issue over Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia.

Official circles said that the offer was considered better than the last made by Czechoslovakia but still was inadequate and would be refused.

This was the fourth Czechoslovak plan.

The first was the offer of autonomy to Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia.

The second proposed cession of 1,800 square kilometers (695 square miles) of pure Hungarian territory between Bratislava and Komarno—but not including those towns—on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak frontier. It also agreed to symbolic occupation of the two border towns in token of good faith.

Area Offer Tripled

The third offer tripled the area of territory that the second proposed to cede. But, Hungarians declared, the new frontier was drawn arbitrarily by the Czechoslovaks after consideration of strategic economic and railway communication interests. It would have given Hungary the Danube River town of Komarno only if it were declared a free port.

The newest plan was reported to offer cession of about 7,300 square kilometers (2,818 square miles) but not to include a large number of towns Hungary demands, including Bratislava.

The Hungarian demand is for almost 13,000-square kilometers (5,091 square miles) with a population of about 1,100,000, and a plebiscite in the rest of Slovakia.

The fourth Czechoslovak plan was expected to be rejected by the Hungarian Government. In this event, it was believed, the next step would be to inform Germany, Italy, and Poland and request them to compel Czechoslovakia to accept the original Hungarian demands by the end of the month.

Hungarian diplomatic and revisionist circles expressed hope for a peaceful settlement through negotiation but, authoritative quarters said, the Hungarian Government now will insist on establishment of a common Hungarian-Polish frontier.

This, they said, would be in full accord with Poland and Italy. It is understood here that Rumania and Yugoslavia would not raise insurmountable objections should this demand reach a practical stage.

[Semi-official sources in Germany tacitly warned Hungary yesterday against demands for territory not based strictly on the nationalities question.]

Some Hungarian quarters argued that Slovakia, which has been given autonomy within Czechoslovakia, now intends to lead an independent life in alliance with Bohemia. But after a few months, they predicted, Slovakia will insist on going with Hungary where better markets exist for Slovak timber, ore, and other raw materials in exchange for Hungarian foodstuffs and seasonal work during the harvest.

Street Demonstration

More than 100,000 Hungarians demonstrated in the center of Budapest Oct. 20 demanding a common Polish-Hungarian frontier and shouting, "give us arms."

[Reports from Uzhorod, Czechoslovakia, capital of Ruthenia, said the city and nearby towns witnessed what apparently was one of the largest concentrations of Czechoslovak troops since the general mobilization last month. The ultimate destination and eventual purpose of these soldiers was not disclosed but, apparently, they were prepared to resist any attempt by force to take territory from Czechoslovakia by splitting up Ruthenia.]

WPA Scandals: When Politics Enter Relief

73 indictments in New Mexico point out the flaws in system of appointments.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Indictment of 73 persons connected with administration of the WPA in New Mexico—including many with close political and personal connections with Senator Dennis Chavez (D)—precipitates what appears to be one of the biggest single relief mix-ups yet uncovered.

Only Pennsylvania's WPA turbulences, to date, rank with the New Mexican affair. The case as regards individuals is of course sub judice, and much scrambled State politics is known to be involved, but the mass impact of the indictments, whatever the outcome, adds striking evidence to the case history of WPA itself.

Effect of the situation on either the coming elections or the National Administration remains to be seen. Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, stepped into the situation on Sept. 24 and summarily discharged Fred G. Healy, the New Mexico Administrator.

Mr. Hopkins said, in a telegram of discharge: "You have permitted local political interference with the WPA program resulting in inefficency and a failure to obtain the objective of the program."

How It Developed

This action ranges the Federal Administration on the side of the clean-up. But in the face of 73 indictments, and apparent revelation of wholesale irregularities, the question arises why such a situation was permitted to develop. The answer is based on WPA's concessions to politics and patronage. Appointment of State WPA officials is not entirely in the hands of Mr. Hopkins. He must take the advice of the Senators in a given state, or of the Governor, or whatever democratic politician dominates the situation within the area.

In New Mexico, Senator Chavez controlled WPA patronage, and most appointments were made on his recommendation. Senator Carl Hatch (D), his senior colleague, was on the outs with the Administration because of his opposition to the court bill. Gov. Clyde Tingley could not compete with Senator Chavez in Washington.

Strange Set-Up

This situation is duplicated in many States. Other things being approximately equal, Mr. Hopkins follows senatorial recommendation—if the Senator is in good standing. Sometimes other things are not equal, and Mr. Hopkins will make his own appointment, or step in to discharge somebody appointed on senatorial recommendation. Thus the situation is a combination of patronage-politics, and the desire of Mr. Hopkins as a trained social worker, to do a good job.

Hopkins Act

And although Mr. Hopkins acted fairly quickly to correct an allegedly mistaken appointment in New Mexico, critics will say that the situation should not have developed. Actually, Mr. Hopkins did not dismiss Administrator Healy until a Federal grand jury had been turned loose on WPA in New Mexico, and had been probing for some three weeks.

Such incidents show, at least, that local administration of relief is not a sufficient answer to charges of inefficiency or corruption. It is local administration, not Federal, that is directly under indictment in New Mexico.

Actually, as is well-known, there

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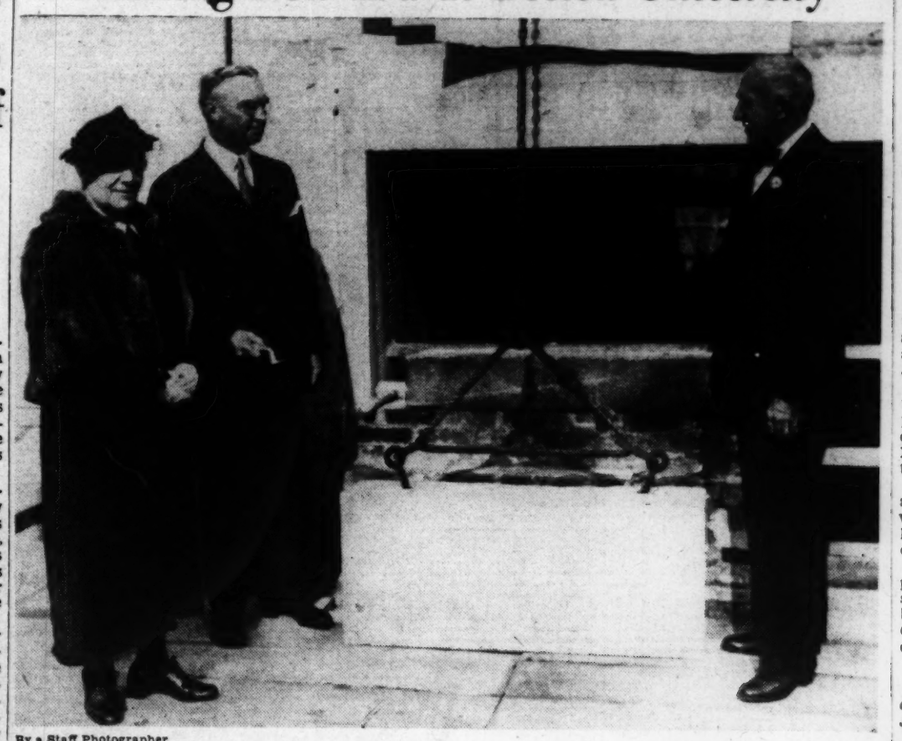
Marking New Era at Boston University



By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Everett O. Fisk **Stephen W. Sleeper** **Dr. Daniel L. Marsh**

Prominent University, City and State officials attended the cornerstone laying at the School of Business Administration, Boston University, on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Mrs. Fisk, Founder of Boston University Women's Council, participated in the ceremony. Others playing important parts included Mr. Sleeper, grandson of Jacob Sleeper, one of the University's founders, and Dr. Marsh, President.

Boston University Business School Cornerstone Laid

O Boston University,
O Alma Mater fine,
We'll live to give reality
To thine ideals divine.

To these inspiring words from Boston University's Alma Mater Hymn echoing along the banks of the Charles River from the throats of some 1,200 students today, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, laid and sealed the corner stone for the Charles Hayden Memorial which will open next June as the University's new College of Business Administration.

As the trowel scraped the great granite block upon which is inscribed the seal of the University, the hundreds of voices ceased for the moment as though in silent tribute to the beginnings of a new era in Boston University's 70 years of educational progress. For the new building is first in a planned community of college structures that will rehouse the entire University on the east side of the Charles between Cottage Farm Bridge and Granby Street.

Officials Present

At exactly noon, dignitaries of university, State and society assumed their places for the ceremony. Invocation was offered by Dr. L. O. Hartman, Trustee of the University and Editor of Zions Herald through whose pages the first official call was issued to friends of theological education for founding the Boston University College of Theology, nucleus of the great University that is now transferring its activities from Boylston Street to the banks of the Charles River.

From then on, every event of the day drew sharp significance from Boston University's past. For Boston University was founded by three respected and successful business men of Boston, "solid men of Boston," they were called . . . Lee

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Sabotage of Wage-Hour Act Charged by Administrator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, denounced the "anti-social conduct" of a small group of employers today, as designed to defeat the sweeping new law that takes effect Monday.

He cited one employer who asked permission to call every worker over 40 in his company "handicapped," in order to continue to pay him substandard wages.

"Certain members of this selfish minority group," Mr. Andrews said, "have announced that they will close their plants Monday because of what they call the inability to comply with the wage and hour provision of the Act."

He mentioned another employer, said to pay his 275 workers between $3 and $8 a week, who has demanded "that 80 per cent of these employees be classed as 'learners' so that he may continue to pay them less than 25 cents an hour. Many of these employees have worked for him four years."

Seasonal Shutdowns?

Graphic illustrations came fast from Mr. Andrews.

One employer, who has been paying many of his 6,000 workers 22 cents an hour, has threatened to shut down rather than boost the wages of these employees to 25 cents an hour, minimum under the law.

Some plans, Mr. Andrews charged, have been running to capacity for weeks to build up inventories preparatory to a shutdown which would be blamed on the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Several shutdowns which have been attributed to the act, he said, have in fact resulted from the completion of seasonal operations.

"These suspensions of operations seem to have been timed in an effort to bring the law into disrepute," said Mr. Andrews, "evidently with the hope of intimidating the wage and Hour Division in its administration of the law's provisions."

The new Act is the "law of the land" however, Mr. Andrews said, and carries severe penalties for violators. The overwhelming majority of employers," he said, have adopted a "helpful, co-operative attitude."

Scattered Minority

But Mr. Andrews denounced "a small and scattered minority who apparently are unwilling to, or incapable of, contributing to the common good."

"These delinquents," he said, "whose number and importance are magnified by their isolation, resort to subterfuge in an effort to camouflage their selfishness, and blame the Act for their own anti-social conduct."

Mr. Andrews said that the Act of Congress would be carried out with a uniform and compelling enforcement—"with forbearance but without partiality."

"My division will do everything in its power to protect the majority of businessmen in their effort to help make our country a better place in which to live, work, and do business."

Trades which plan shutdown assailed: Page 6

Canton Falls; Japan's Tanks Roll Into City

60,000 invaders capture South China metropolis in amazing campaign of only 10 days.

CANTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—A Japanese tank corps rumbled into Canton this afternoon, scoring one of the most astounding victories of the Chinese-Japanese war.

The tanks were followed by detachments of the South China Expeditionary Force which just 10 days ago landed on the shores of Bias Bay, 125 miles southeast of the South China metropolis.

Shortly after noon the first tanks approached the Kwangtung Provincial Capital from the north. Two hours later they were rumbling down the East Bund.

Apparently they had met no opposition from the hundreds of thousands of Provincial troops that had been massed north and east of Canton to check the invasion of the estimated 60,000 Japanese troops.

Long Line of Trucks

In the wake of the tank corps came a long line of trucks bearing Japanese infantrymen.

Before the Japanese arrived, the Chinese blew up the $8,000,000 Pearl River bridge and blasted important utilities plants and factories with land mines, applying the "scorched earth and broken tile" policy with which Chinese forces have been falling back since the Chinese-Japanese war started July 7, 1937.

Large fires were visible in some sections of the metropolis. The 1,000,000 civilian population of Canton proper had been reduced to an estimated 50,000 by the mass exodus of noncombatants since the South China invasion started last week.

"Back Door" Approach

The entrance of the Japanese came as a complete surprise, although the blasting of the Pearl River bridge had served as a warning that the invaders were approaching in their "back door" campaign.

It seemed either that the Japanese strong, mechanized force cleverly had sidestepped Chinese defenses or that the Chinese had decided not to oppose their mechanically superior but numerically inferior foe.

There had been strong indications that China's Kwangtung forces would wage a last ditch battle for the city. Hundreds were slain last Friday and Saturday when the Japanese, first spearing north from Bias Bay to gain a "back door" foothold, swept through Waichow.

Trenches had been dug and barricades thrown up in the Canton streets.

Almost Without Shot

High Government officials had fled to Yungyun, 92 miles north of Canton, apparently having skirted the Japanese advance from the north.

The almost complete lack of resistance amazed foreign military observers. They had expected the Chinese to put up a stiff fight at certain organized positions north of the city, especially in the vicinity of White Cloud Mountain.

But the Japanese appeared to have taken the metropolis almost without the firing of a shot.

Compared to the teeming city of two weeks ago, Canton tonight was virtually deserted by civilians. Where it had been estimated that 100,000 persons were still in the city yesterday, the population tonight was estimated at half that figure.

There was no disorder.

Reinforcements Expected

Additional Japanese forces were expected to arrive soon from the east along the Canton-Kowloon Railway from Sheklung, unless Chinese in that sector, about 40 miles away, managed to make a stand now that their retreat to Canton had been cut off.

Shameen, Canton's insular foreign settlement, was calm. French and Brtish flags were flown from entrances to the foreign concessions British and French troops guarded their barricades with machine guns.

No untoward incidents had been obseved tonight in Shameen.

To ente Canton, the fast-moving Japanese column appeared to have completed a vast flanking movement which encircled Chinese defenses northeast of the city.

Large numbers of Chinese troops were in slow retreat, hemmed in by their foe. Last night a party of foreign newspapermen attempted to reach the encroaching front lines east of Canton but were turned back, 20 miles out of Canton, by retreating Chinese.

Japanese Enter Canton

HONG KONG, Oct. 21 (AP)—Japanese troops this afternoon entered Canton, South China metropolis and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

This Changing World

Chamberlain, Father and Son—Neville Realizes a Policy Which Joseph Cherished Half a Century Ago—The Second Memorial

By H. B. Elliston

It is almost uncanny to watch the way in which Neville Chamberlain is carrying into action the preachments of his father, Joseph Chamberlain. I remarked upon it when Neville Chamberlain turned Britain's back on free trade. Joseph Chamberlain spent his declining years on a crusade to erect a tariff wall around Britain and to encircle the entire Empire with an even higher wall. The crusade split Britain's Conservatives. It made endless political ammunition in the decade before the World War.

My earliest boyhood memory is of a father mumbling from the depths of his newspaper that "Joey's at it again." Joey never saw his policy put into practice. But 20 years later his son Neville carried the torch over the finishing line as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He could have said that the tariff system in Britain, buttressed with the Ottawa intra-Empire protective system, was erected in memory of his fighting father.

¶ ¶ ¶

Now there comes an understanding with Germany. This, too, is the realization of the penultimate Joseph Chamberlain crusade. At the turn of the century he made the halls of English towns ring with his call for an Anglo-German rapprochement. Then he was only Colonial Secretary. As such he should have restricted himself to a job which in that heyday of imperial might was enough to occupy two men. But the restless "Joey" was no ordinary man. He couldn't be restricted, and all that Lord Salisbury could do when "Joey" went to Germany a-missioning was to remind von Bülow that Chamberlain, though "a great and gifted man," spoke only for himself. In Germany he made an impression. But he never made an agreement. It was left to son Neville to do this nearly 40 years later.

"Joey," I think, would have been astonished to see Neville carrying out his policy. He had marked his son Austen for that honor. Austen went into politics, Neville into business. It is said that the only time "Joey's" cold eye shed a tear was in the House of Commons when William Ewart Gladstone publicly complimented him on the maiden speech of his son.

In due course, Austen rose to eminence, even to the Foreign Secretaryship. It is true, also, that he signed an agreement with Germany. It was the Locarno Pact between Britain, Germany and France. But the Germany who signed this agreement was the humiliated skeleton of Versailles. And Austen was no Germanophil. He preferred France, saying, as I recall, that he loved France as a man loves his wife.

As the years wore on, Austen came to look more and more like his father. The likeness was encouraged by a sartorial elegance complete with orchid and monocle. But the intellectual kinship fell to Neville as he worked himself out of business into politics in the manner of "Joey" before him.

¶ ¶ ¶

The reasons that impelled Joseph Chamberlain to seek an alliance with Germany may also have prompted Neville Chamberlain. At the turn of the century Britain feared Russia, the Bear, as Kipling, the poet of Chamberlain imperialism, put it, that walked like a Man. This was what deterred pre-war Germany from following Joseph Chamberlain's blandishments. They wanted an understanding with Britain, but not at the price of enmity with Russia. The bear was too close to make faces at.

Many have been the speculations on what course history would have taken if Joseph Chamberlain's policy had been followed. Von Bülow thinks that Germany would have been in Japan's place in the Russo-Japanese war. In that event France would have backed Russia. England on her part decided that Russia was a better partner than Germany. An Entente resulted as a counterpoise in the balance-of-power system against the Triple Alliance under Germany, and it led to 1914 and war.

In taking precisely the opposite course, she is now reverting to Joseph Chamberlain. The son has erected another memorial to a revered sire, though history still withholds her own accolade. This unchanging world!

Coal Via Pipes Is Coming Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Coal may be delivered through pipes in the future.

F. F. Estes, Traffic Manager of the National Coal Association, told the Interstate Commerce Commission Oct. 20 a patent had been granted on a method of treating coal for such transmission.

He said the patent, obtained by a large oil company, offered two methods of transmission. Under one system, he said, coal would be pulverized, and mixed with a soap or water solution. At the destination it would be converted into briquettes.

The other plan, he said, called for mixing of pulverized coal directly with fuel oil. Such a mixture could be burned as delivered.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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Silkless Silk Stockings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—A $10,000,000 plant to be erected near Pearlsburg, Va., by the Celanese Corporation of America for the production of an entirely new synthetic yarn will make serious inroads into Japan's silk trade with the United States, hosiery producers said here today.

Announcement of the projected Pearlsburg plant follows news that the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company would build a $7,000,000 plant near Seaford, Del., for production of a new synthetic fiber adaptable to various textile uses, but especially intended for hosiery.

Hosiery, has remained virtually the only outlet of silk since rayon entered the textile field, producers said, rayon yarns being too lustrous, too inelastic and insufficiently sherr for production of hosiery for the American market, although it has pushed silk out of practically every other field where silk before held the balance of power.

Of the $100,000,000 worth of raw silk imported annually to this country, about $75,000,000 worth was used for hosiery, it was estimated. Japan is the source of about 90 per cent of American raw silk imports, and hosiery producers said these figures showed how hard hit Japan would be by the new products, providing they lived up to experimental tests made by the du Pont and Celanese companies.

Experiments with hosiery made from the new yarns have proved to the companies that they can make hosiery to compete with all grades of silk stockings retailing at under $1 a pair. They expect, however, that after production gets under way, means will be found to improve their finished product so they will be able to compete with higher priced products, it was said.

Neither the Celanese Company nor du Pont will be ready to go into actual production within a year, it was said.

Boy Scouts Get 'Ranch' in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—A gift of 35,857 acres of land near Cimarron, New Mexico, and $50,000 for its improvement to the Boy Scouts of America was announced by the National Council of the organization here today. The gift was made by Mr. and Mrs. Waite Phillips, of Tulsa, Okla., who stipulated that the property should be used "without any restriction whatsoever" save for the benefit of members of the Boy Scouts of America."

"If this proposal were being made to any other organization whose rating was inferior to the record of service made by the Boy Scouts of America," the donors said in making the grant, "we would be inclined to be more particular in outlining a program, to be assured that the property would be put to full beneficial use as I visualize it."

The National Executive Board of the Scouts said they had tentatively decided to use the tract for a Boy Scout reservation "for the development and furtherance of wilderness camping."

The property is in the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 7,000 feet, and rises in spots to at least 11,000 feet. It is the Kit Carson territory, and the old Santa Fe Trail passes through it. There are nine main canyons on the tract converging either at the Cimarron River or the main branch of the Ponil River, which later flows into the Cimarron. Two prominent landmarks—Old Baldy, elevation 12,491 feet, and Costilla Peak, elevation 12,600 feet, are on the tract. There are also several high mesas, offering excellent camping spots.

The tract is well wooded and is the natural habitat of deer, wild turkeys and beaver.

In the Boston Section:

- Security for city workers seen in Plan E.
- Saltonstall urges Japanese boycott.
- Curley's pension scheme assailed.
- 25,000 skilled workers ready for slum clearance.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Canton Falls to Japanese After Amazing 10-Day Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

objective of a fast overland offensive that started more than 100 miles away on Oct. 12.

Conflicting reports had obscured the real progress of the well-equipped Japanese columns, but apparently Chinese resistance was weak during the invaders' advance from Bias Bay.

[Reuters, leading British news agency, reported from Hong Kong that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese leader, had left Hankow for Changsha.

Hankow, provisional Chinese capital, is the other main Japanese objective about 550 miles north of Canton. A large part of the Hankow population had fled as the Japanese advanced to within 35 miles of Hankow.

Changsha is approximately 200 miles airline south of Hankow and 350 miles airline north of Canton.]

Shops Closed

In Canton, only one house in 10 was found tenanted. Most shops were closed. Streets were empty. Roads from the city were crowded by a strange procession of carts, bicycles, jinrikishas, and trucks piled high with refugees' belongings.

The International Settlement, Shameen Island, resembled a small fortress with sandbags everywhere.

The Japanese unit which entered the city encountered little resistance in the 10 days' fighting overland from Bias Bay. The Japanese said they lost only 40 killed and 100 wounded at Waichow, where the heaviest fighting occurred, while Chinese casualties were estimated at 1,400 at Waichow.

It was indicated further that the invaders were branching off to the right from the Tsengshin sector in a wide-encircling movement aimed at Tsungfa and the vital Canton railway about 50 miles due north of Canton. The campaign might start a general drive northwestward up the Canton Railway, important carrier of war materials, toward Hankow, objective of the Central China offensive.

In aiming at the Canton railway, the Japanese obviously would try to outflank the Cantonese defenders. Japanese risks were described as very great because of tremendously attenuated communication lines.

On the basis of Japanese reports, the invaders have driven a thin line 100 miles from the coast with an estimated 42,000 men. Neutral military observers believed the Japanese would have great difficulty holding such a line against any real resistance, even with their airplanes and highly mechanized equipment.

Canton Attack Believed Aimed To Win Anglo-French Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—That the attack on Canton by the Japanese may be used in an effort to induce Britain and France to agree to a compromise settlement of the Sino-Japanese war is the opinion expressed by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, in a study of the effects of the Japanese thrust into South China.

Japan's primary objectives in its present attack are at least twofold, according to the Institute: first, to choke off the flow of arms and munitions reaching the Chinese Government through the British port of Hong Kong; and, second, to break the morale of South China and undermine the unity of Chinese resistance.

But a third objective of Japan's long-awaited attack on Canton may be seen in the serious menace to the strategic and economic position of Hong Kong, Britain's bulwark of empire in South China, the Institute points out.

Economic Pressure

Though a direct attack on Hong Kong is unlikely, the Institute says, Japan's compaign against near-by Canton may bring serious incidents involving British persons and property. The greatest danger to Hong Kong, however, may prove to be that of slow economic strangulation, against which fortifications are little defense. With the South China hinterland in Japanese hands, the trade upon which Hong Kong's prosperity depends would be at the mercy of Japan.

Using this menace as leverage, it is thought that the Japanese may be seeking to induce Britain and France to join in concerted pressure on the Chinese Government to force a compromise settlement. The example of Munich, and the general lowering of British and French prestige, it is believed, have encouraged the Japanese Government to work toward a similar solution of the Far Eastern conflict.

In thus extending the scope of its military operations to South China, Japan is pyramiding its risks in a determined effort to crush Chinese resistance and to end the present costly drain on Japanese resources.

Question for Britain

Great Britain, which has so far pursued a policy of watchful waiting, may have to decide whether its newly fortified South China outpost is worth defending—and whether it is better defended by force or diplomacy.

"Ceded to England in 1842, the rocky island of Hong Kong has served for 80 years as a base for British trading and commercial enterprise in the Far East. Strategically located at the junction of shipping and air routes to Europe and the United States, and with an unexcelled harbor, it has become a flourishing metropolis and one of the great entrepôts of world trade.

"Hong Kong normally handles about a quarter of China's coastal and foreign trade, and British business investments there were estimated at approximately £36,500,000 several years ago.

"No more than one tenth of its imports are consumed in the colonly, the remainder being re-exported. Probably less than one tenth of its exports are produced there. Nothing more clearly indicates the dependence of Hong Kong on the mainland.

"For Great Britain, this Far Eastern colony is both an asset and a liability. Its existence bolsters British economic and political interests in the Far East, and stiffens British opinion. At the same time, its remoteness and vulnerability to blockade and attack make it a strategic liability in a region torn with international conflict."

Canton Capture Latest Milestone in Chinese War

By the Associated Press

Entry of Japanese troops into Canton and their drive to within 35 miles of Hankow, the Provisional Capital, today marked another milestone in the 15-month-old Chinese-Japanese war.

Other decisive dates were:

1937

July 7—Clash of troops at Marco Polo Bridge near Peiping starts open conflict.

Aug. 8—Japanese capture Peiping.

Nov. 12—Taking of Mantao area completes conquest of Shanghai.

Nov. 20—Soochow falls in Japanese inland drive.

Dec. 13—Nanking, abandoned capital, taken after six weeks' campaign.

1938

April 4—Japanese take Taierhchwang.

April 4-9—Japanese driven from Taierhchwang with 27,000 casualties in 10-day battle hailed by Chinese as major victory.

June — Rise of Yellow River through broken dikes in Northern Honan checks Japanese drive to cut east-west Lung Hai Railway.

Oct. 12 — Japanese start inland drive from South China coast against Canton.

Destructive Typhoon Passes Over Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (AP)—An unseasonable typhoon following along Japan's coast line in the Tokyo-Yokohama district and elsewhere, was reported to have passed Japan this noon headed in a northeastward direction.

In its wake the storm left some 226 fatalities, with injuries totalling more than 590, and 230 persons unaccounted for. More than 24,460 houses in Tokyo were flooded, and thousands of trees were uprooted and communications and transportation in the city were partly paralyzed. An estimated 35,000 persons were homeless.

A dispatch to the "Asahi" yesterday said the typhoon which struck Kyushu Island Oct. 16 caused known fatalities numbering 213, and that 240 were missing. A number of villages were destroyed.

Kyushu is the southernmost of the Japanese islands. Earlier reports said 85 ships were wrecked or missing. One hundred and fifty roads were cut, the police announced, and 6,723 domestic animals killed.

Lindbergh Sees Dirigible

BERLIN, Oct. 21 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh today expressed the hope that German airships soon would cross the Atlantic again in regular flights to America.

The aviator inspected the new dirible LZ-130 at Friedrichshafen, and visited the nearby Dornier airplane works, where he flew several planes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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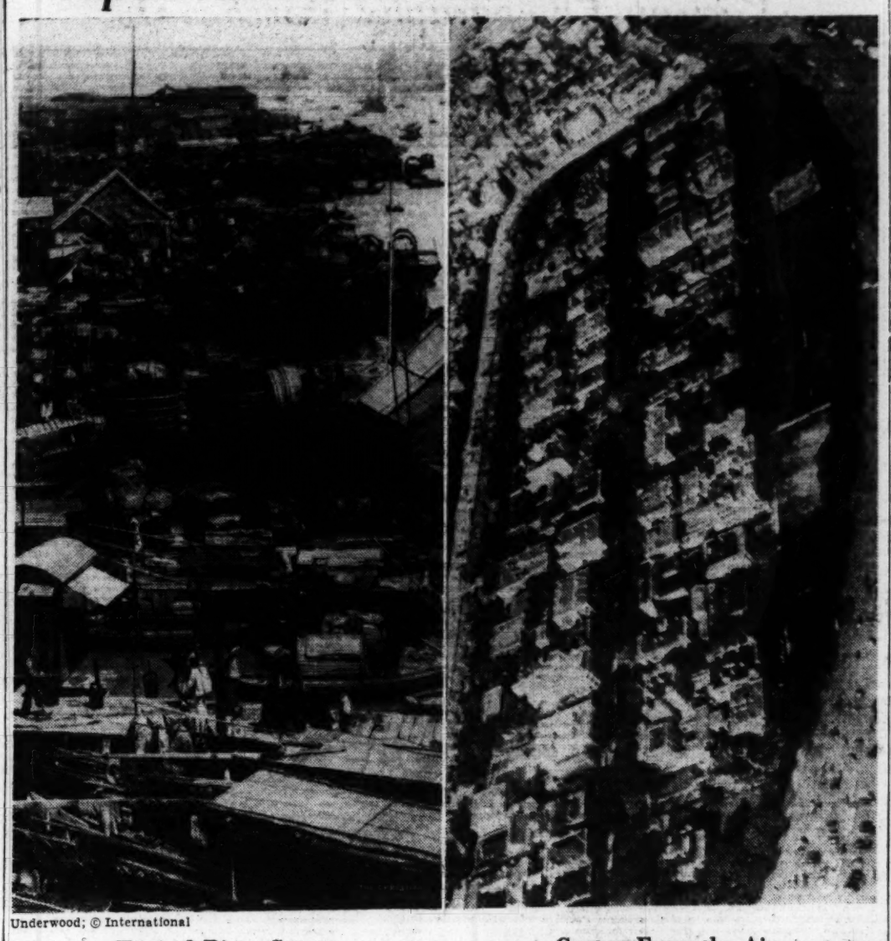
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Japan Stands Astride Canton Crossroads



Underwood; © International

Typical River Scene

Half a million of the City's population live on boats moored along the banks of the stream. But when the Japanese entered the City most of the population had fled.

Canton From the Air

Metropolis of South China as it looks to the airmen who for weeks have dropped bombs despite American and British protests. Shameen, International Settlement, is marked by the canal.

Less Than 20,000 Italians Declared Remaining in Spain

NAPLES, Italy, Oct. 21 (AP)—With 10,000 Italian Legionnaires landed Oct. 20 on their native soil after a year and a half of service in the Spanish civil war, Italian newspapers said less than 20,000 of their comrades remained in Spain.

The press cited 40,000 as the number that had gone to Spain to fight for the insurgent cause, saying that some 3,000 were killed while 9,000 others were wounded.

[The Legionnaires left Italy 18 months ago in secrecy. The presence of Italian soldiers in Spain went unmentioned by high Fascists for many weeks after they landed there. Some foreign estimates have placed the total number considerably higher than 40,000.]

Insurgents Demand Rights

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier) Oct. 21 (AP)—The Spanish Insurgent Government, through its official press, today called for the accord of belligerent rights immediately to the Insurgents.

An officially inspired article in the San Sebastian newspaper Voz de Espana warned that nations failing to grant such rights "are our enemies and we will consider them as such."

The article was circulated abroad by the official Insurgent news agency which declared it "shows the state of opinion in nationalist (Insurgent) Spain."

A huge headline over the article on the first page of the San Sebastian newspaper said: "The hour has come to decide."

[Diplomatic discussions in London, looking toward the granting of belligerent rights in the Spanish Civil War, were reported by The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Legally this would place the two sides in the Spanish war on an equal footing, but strategists declare that the naval advantage enjoyed by the Insurgents would result in belligerent rights working to their advantage.]

The text said:

"Franco by withdrawing 10,000 Italian volunteers has fulfilled the conditions to which recognition of our belligerence was subordinated.

"The hour has come for others to keep in their turn the word which they gave.

"There is no longer any reason to justify adjournment (of the Non-intervention Committee which was to consider this among other aspects of the Spanish war).

"Nobody will have the right to be surprised if, in the future, Spain conducts herself in conformity with the attitude which nations adopt in these decisive circumstances.

"Recognition of our belligerence is for us a right and for all peoples an urgent duty of neutrality.

"Those who fail to fulfill this duty are our enemies and we will consider them as such."

BARCELONA, Oct. 21 (AP)—Two swift tri-motored Insurgent planes bombed Barcelona residential areas this morning, killing 24 persons and wounding 11. Five air raid alarms were sounded during the night.

Sudetens Greet Hitler

KRUMAU, Sudeten Germany (AP)—Pealing church bells and cheering throngs welcomed Reichsführer Hitler Oct. 20 as he came from Linz to this Sudetenland region formerly a part of Czechoslovakia.

In a market square address Herr Hitler reviewed the growth of Germany this year as achieved without a single stroke of the sword.

He told the Sudeten Germans it was their duty to guard Germany with the same loyalty with which they had defended their nationality when their territory was a part of Czechoslovakia.

Italy Greets 10,000 From Spain

NAPLES (AP)—Italy welcomed Oct. 21 10,000 returning Italian Legionnaires who joined the Insurgents in the Spanish Civil War in secrecy a year and a half ago.

King Victor Emmanuel, Crown Prince Umberto, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, and cheering throngs greeted the veterans.

Crowds waited for hours along the avenues marked out for a parade before the King and other dignitaries.

Blackshirt militiamen and workers' battalions turned out to march with the returning Legionnaires, whose presence in Spain went unmentioned by high Fascists for many weeks after they had joined Insurgent forces.

Signor Mussolini announced Oct. 8 that all Legionnaires with 18 months campaigning would be returned. This cleared the way for a projected settlement of Italy's differences with Great Britain and France.

As the troopships Sardegna, Piemonte, Liguria, and Calabria neared the Italian shore, General Berti, Commander of the Legionnaires, wirelessed to Insurgent General Franco word that "the Italian volunteers feel great grief in leaving the noble country to which they are bound by unbreakable chains—ideals, blood, and memories."

All but the official welcoming party were barred from debarkation piers. However, arrangements were made to broadcast throughout Italy ceremonies welcoming the two divisions.

The Littorio Division was commanded by General Bergonzoli, who bore the name of "electric beard" throughout his Spanish campaigning because of his fiery whiskers, and the 23 Marzo (23rd of March) division by General Farncisci.

PARIS (AP)—Eighteen American volunteers from the Spanish Government's International Brigade arrived in Paris Oct. 20 from Barcelona. They will stay in Paris until they sail for the United States early next week. The Loyalist Government in Spain is evacuating all of its foreign fighters.

Belgian Fascists Set Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Oct. 21—The Fascist Rex Party suffered a sharp setback in the Belgian municipal elections in 2,672 towns and villages last Sunday, the full results of which are now available. This party, led by Léon Degrelle, polled only about 5 per cent of the total votes, compared with about 10 per cent in the Parliamentary elections in 1936.

The communal Council elections are held every six years. The election is popularly known as the "petticoat poll" since women voters outnumber the men by 161,379 on the voting lists of about 5,500,000 electors. The voters choose only the members of the Councils, the Burgomasters being appointed by the King, who may choose them from outside the Council membership.

Gain for the Liberals

This is the first occasion on which Rexists have been among the candidates. The chief political parties are the Roman Catholics, who polled 33.88 per cent of the votes in 1932, the Labor Socialists, who then polled 33.55 per cent, and the Liberals who polled 20.14 per cent, the remaining votes being divided among Communists and other minor parties.

The Liberals in Sunday's voting gained, especially in Greater Brussels; the Roman Catholics slightly improved their position; while the Socialists held their own, except in some places where they lost to the Communists.

The setback to the Rexist movement shows that the whole trend in Belgium is away from extremism of any sort.

The proportional representation voting means that the Rexists will be represented on the Councils of Brussels and other towns, but the results for the Fascist group show a poor return, considering the extent of its campaign.

Popular Front Unpopular

In localities where the Socialists had advocated popular front ideas, combined action with the Communists, preventive war against Germany, and intervention in Spain, they suffered considerable losses.

Mr. Degrelle's setback was also due to the fact that up till now he has had no tangible constructive program. In his birthplace, Bouillon, he secured only 10 per cent of the votes compared with 35 per cent in 1936. In Brussels, a stronghold of the movement, the Rexists went down from 18.7 per cent to 10 per cent, and in Liége, a big industrial center, from 23 to 12 per cent.

Prague Outlaws Communist Party

Political observers see indication of break of the new Czechoslovakia with Soviet Russia.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 20 (AP)—Indicating a "turn to the right" in the political philosophy of the Czechoslovak Government, the police today outlawed the Communist Party and suspended its newspapers in three Provinces—Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.

Despite the absence of official comment, it appeared inevitable that Prague would break its alliance with Soviet Russia.

The police action, under authority of emergency powers during Government reorganization, left the Communists legally existent only in Ruthenia, autonomous Province in the east.

The autonomous Government of Slovakia previously had outlawed the Communist Party and in Ruthenia it is comparatively weak.

The Communist Party never developed great strength in the old Republic.

Of 300 members in the old House of Deputies, 30 were Communists; of 150 members in the Senate, 16 were Communists.

But even a weak Communist Party was regarded as offensive to Germany and the order to wipe it out was seen as a step in promotion of cordial Czechoslovak-German relations.

The police anti-Communist order took effect immediately.

Its first result was the suspension of Prague's two Communist newspapers—the morning Rude Pravo and the evening Hallo. Some 20 newspapers in provincial cities also were suspended.

The police order was served on Clemens Gottwald, a Deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament and Chairman of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

Czechs Follow Reich In Ban Upon Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin, Oct. 21

Proscription of the Communists is one of the fundamental policies of the one-party National Socialist state.

The Communists were excluded from the Reichstag in 1933. Under National Socialist influence, the Communist Party was banned in Danzig in 1934. Previously banned by the Austrian regime, the Communists of Austria continued to be proscribed with the Anschluss and application of German law on March 13, 1938.

Germany made opposition to the Communists a matter of international concern when it signed the anti-Communist Pact with Japan in November, 1936, extending it to include Italy in November, 1937.

Czechs cancel celebration of 'birthday'—Join in Red Cross relief for Jewish refugees.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government today decreed cancellation of Czechoslovakia's twentieth birthday party scheduled for next Friday.

The Cabinet advised the people to "spend the day in the work of rebuilding the Republic," instead of celebrating as in previous years.

The War Ministry in the meantime ordered immediate relief sent to three groups of Jewish refugees living in the fields near Breclav.

Particular attention was called in the cancellation of the birthday celebrations to "the difficult circumstances" under which the nation now is living.

Each year since the foundation of the Republic the people have devoted Oct. 28 to nation-wide celebrations, with parades, speeches, general cessation of work, and patriotic observances.

Oct. 28 commemorates the bloodless revolution when the Czechs removed the old Austrian Administration without resistance after the Vienna Government accepted President Woodrow Wilson's peace terms.

Relief for Jewish Refugees

The War Ministry acted with the Czechoslovak Red Cross in ordering relief for Jewish refugees.

The 204 refugees, Czechoslovaks said, were forced to leave their homes when German army of occupation took over Breclav, now the German city of Lundenberg, more than 10 days ago. Since then they have been without shelter in a no-man's land between German and Czechoslovak territory.

The refugees several days ago telegraphed the American Legation in Prague, asking intervention.

The Legation submitted the problem to the Czechoslovak Government but official action was delayed until the arrival here last night of a woman Red Cross representative who presented a first hand account of the situation.

She said the refugees were destitute and that German troops had forbidden trucks loaded with food to go to their encampments.

The order, she reported, came when the Germans found out that a baby had been "smuggled" from the camp into Lundenberg. The German officers said that if one person was "smuggled" this way, others might find a way to enter Germany.

Both Sides Blamed

The Red Cross worker made it plain that Czechoslovaks as well as Germans were partly responsible for the plight of the refugees, who had been refused the right to re-enter Czechoslovak territory after isolation between the two military forces.

Czechoslovaks said flatly, that the Jews would have to remain in southern districts—either in Czechoslovak or German territory—since the concentration of refugees in and around Prague was increasing steadily and likely to cause difficulty.

Police temporarily detained an unestimated number of Jews in a drive for systematic regulation of Jewish refugees in the capital.

The police action was based on a Government order that all refugees from the Sudetenland ceded to Germany must register with the authorities pending a decision as to where they may resettle.

The authorities raided coffee houses and cafes and were reported to have found a large number of unregisfered Jews. All were required to produce identification papers before they were released.

Memel Concessions Hinted

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 21 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today that full civil rights would be restored to Dr. Ernst Neumann, Memel Nazi leader who in 1935 was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for a plot to deliver Memel to Germany.

At the same time it was believed the Government had decided to shelve two state security bills which had been opposed by Memel Germans. The Memel Diet, Legislature of the German-inhabited Memel District of Lithuania, adjourned without making a formal protest against the measures.

These developments in the Memel situation, which suddenly has grown tense, followed direct talks between Premier Vladas Mironas and the German Minister to Kaunas, Dr. Erich Zechlin.

Dr. Neumann, who was pardoned last February, started a political comeback Tuesday with announcement that he would head the list of German candidates for Parliamentary elections, probably Dec. 12. The Government propaganda bureau had insisted that he still was denied electoral rights.

The social security measures under consideration by Parliament would end 12 years of martial law but give the Lithuanian Governor of Memel almost the same powers which military commanders have had.

The Memel territory, 1,099 square miles, was detached from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and handed over to Lithuania Feb. 16, 1923. It has been a subject of Nazi agitation.

Germany Glimpsed In Brief Review Of Unusual Things

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A friend of statistics has been at work to establish as many remarkable figures as possible about Germany. He has discovered, for instance, that as one of the greatest traffic corporations in the world the German Railroads employ nearly 800,000 men and have some 39,000 miles of track. Leipzig, the town of world fairs, claims the largest station in Europe with 26 platforms.

The largest river in Germany is now the Danube, with more than 625 miles in its course between the Black Forest and Vienna. Germany is listed as having the tallest church tower in the world, the Ulm Minster, 162 meters high (about 530 feet), 2,200 museums, including the largest newspaper museum at Aachen, and also the greatest collection of Bibles, namely, 8,300, in 100 languages, at Stuttgart.

Movie Quiz Called Free of Law Action

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—George J. Schaefer, Chairman of the "Motion Pictures' Greatest Year" campaign, said yesterday "it would have been the height of folly to have started this contest at all if it were a lottery, or without express assurance that it was in accordance with the postal laws that govern lotteries."

Mr. Schaefer made his comment after being informed of the ruling of the Missouri Attorney General's office that the $250,000 movie quiz being sponsored by the group was a lottery. He described the contest as an "entertaining game."

"No legal action has been recorded against the contest," he continued. "If one is brought, it will then be the proper time to defend the contest in every particular."

Son of Pretender Issues Manifesto On 'Saving France'

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Comte de Paris, son of the Duc de Guise, pretender to the French throne, flew to the vicinity of Paris today in defiance of the law and issued a manifesto calling upon France to restore the monarchy for "her salvation."

Soon after handing the manifesto to newspapermen, who met him at a farmhouse near Paris, the Count took off for Belgium, where he lives in exile with his father.

It was the first time the Count, who was born in Belgium, had set foot on the soil of the land his ancestors ruled. Under the law he is punishable by long imprisonment for his act.

The Duke and his son consistently have assured France their Government would not involve a dictatorship.

The manifesto condemned "irresponsibilities" of Republican leaders which, it declared, had led France "to the brink of ruin."

The Count, declaring he spoke "after our peaceful defeat" at Munich, said "the German diktat is not only a humiliation without precedent in our history, but it brings a new weakening of our strategic position."

"Will France become a second-class nation?" he asked in the manifesto. "I ask Frenchman to listen to my warning. We alone can play the role of unifiers and with all Frenchmen remake France."

Netherlands Marks 100 Years of Code

THE HAGUE—The first centenary of the Netherlands civil code was commemorated here recently.

Jkhr. Dr. Rhynvis Feith, President of the Supreme Council, said the commemoration should be an inducement to make the codes more and more a codification of national law and a reflection of what is felt by the people to be "living" law. The judge, he said, should aim at this by giving a pure application of this law.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Jerome and John Chrysostom: Jerome Translated Bible Into Latin Version Known as the Vulgate—Chrysostom Renowned for Eloquence

Seventeenth of 56 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Series in Book Form

In response to many inquiries, Dr. Gilmore announces that, following its publication in The Christian Science Monitor, this series will be issued in book form.

Among the many illustrious characters who gave great service to the cause of Christianity during the important fourth and fifth centuries, certain names stand out above many others. While it is not possible in this brief outline to name or deal with them all, yet a type of the vital service rendered may be judged in brief sketches of a few. Among these are Jerome, John Chrysostom, Ambrose, and Augustine of Hippo.

Jerome was born in Dalmatia in A. D. 340, of a Christian and highly educated noble family. He was by nature an ascetic, and is said to have possessed a difficult disposition. He was from choice a student, and in keeping with his tendency delighted in solitude. He was especially fond of argumentation, was prepared for the law, and at the same time was a keen student of Cicero, and of Latin and Greek authors in general. It is said that a dream changed the course of his life. When he thought himself brought before God for judgment, and asked, "Who are you?" he replied, "A Christian." "Thou liest," came back to him, "thou art a Ciceronian."

Greatly impressed by the experience, Jerome retired to the Syrian desert for several years, where, under the burning sun, he lived the life of a hermit. It seems that this hardship, to which he was wholly unaccustomed, undermined his health, for from that time he was a semi-invalid, a condition believed to have been aggravated by an unhappy and irascible temperament.

Bible Translated Into Latin

During his hermitage Jerome had learned Hebrew, and on returning to civilization he began a translation of the Bible into Latin, a most important service, as this version of the Scriptures, termed the Vulgate, was the basis of the later version, especially the Rheims-Douai, adopted by the Roman Catholic Church. The undertaking came about in this way. After returning from the desert, he lived for several years in Constantinople, then went to Rome and became secretary to the Pope.

Aware of the great need of clarifying and unifying the numerous versions of the New Testament, Pope Damasus asked his secretary to undertake the task. And Jerome, well prepared for the work because of his scholarly attainment, undertook it. With as little change as possible from its literal meaning, he translated into Latin the entire Bible, arranging the books in much the same order as we now have them.

Because of his tendency to criticize many of the Christian leaders in the Eternal City, Jerome became estranged from the clergy of the Christian Church there. He came under the patronage of a noble lady, Paula, and her daughter, Eustochia, who went to the Holy Land with Jerome in 385. The mother and daughter built in Bethlehem three Christian cloisters for women, over which they presided, while a fourth for men was in charge of Jerome. During his 34-year residence in Bethlehem he did his great work of translating the Bible and writing many commentaries upon the Scriptures. The visitor to the scene of Jesus' birth in Bethlehem is to this day shown the rock-cut chapel in which Jerome did much of his work.

But Jerome's literary labors were not confined to translation of the Bible. His letters contain a lively and impressive representation of the customs of the time. His commentaries upon the Scriptures were a storehouse of information for the benefit of scholars for many years, and his translation of the Bible, as we have seen, has become the authorized version for a large religious denomination. Jerome entered into many controversies with prominent Christians, the most notable being that with St. Augustine. More than a hundred of his letters remain to this day.

The Eloquence of Chrysostom

A man of great prominence in the Church of the fourth century was John Chrysostom, or John the Golden-mouthed, as the name signifies. And it seems that this characterization was justified because of his great eloquence. In fact, he has been pronounced from the standpoint of effective eloquence one of the greatest preachers of all time. Besides, he is of special interest to the student of Christianity because of the effect of his ex-communication by the Eastern Church upon the widening breach between East and West, that is, between the Roman Catholic and the Greek Catholic churches.

Born in A. D. 347, he was sprung from a Christian family in Antioch and educated in classic Greek. At the age of 20 he turned to religion and became reader in a Greek church. He was soon made a deacon and later a priest, and it appears was cathedral priest under Bishop Flavian (386-398). It was during this period that he delivered his most eloquent sermons. Just before the close of the century, most unexpectedly, he was made Bishop of Constantinople.

Amidst a court of luxurious extravagance, John lived the simple life of an ascetic and, it is said, from his salary built a hospital for the public. He was exceedingly popular with the people, but incurred the displeasure of the royal household when he rebuked them for their moral laxity and self-indulgence. Because of his efforts to reform the monasteries and for leniency toward certain followers of Origen, he grew in disfavor with the court and finally the Empress was able to secure his deposition and he was sent to Nicaea unheard. Frightened by popular clamor and terrorized by an earthquake, John's enemies repented and he was returned to Constantinople. Nothing daunted by his experience, John again attacked the evil ways of the court and in 404 was again exiled, never to return. But this was not the end of his career.

Denounced Court's Wickedness

That the populace was thoroughly aroused over the punishment of their idol and great friend, John of the Golden-mouth, is evidenced by the burning, soon after his exile, of the Cathedral, senate house, and several other buildings. The clergy in Rome, however, took up his case, protested his exile and because of it, Innocent I broke off all relations with the Patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch.

While being moved from one place to another, Chrysostom died in 407; but the West kept aloof from the East for many years and only consented to admit Constantinople again into the Holy See when his body was brought in state to the City by the Bosporus and the Emperor made reparation for the offenses of State against this great Christian who had been brave enough to challenge evil even in high places. How comparable is his denunciation of court wickedness to the castigation of similar conditions in the Jewish church by the Prophets of old—by Amos, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the others! Surely history does repeat itself as mortals travel in the never-ending circle of materialism. A lasting effect of John's maltreatment at the hands of the court at Constantinople was to weaken the influence of the East at Rome, and to strengthen the prestige of the West in the East.

During the years of exile, John produced commentaries on several Gospels which rank high in exegetical literature. Cardinal Newman said of him: "He spoke because his heart, his head, were brimful of things to speak about." When out of a full heart the mouth speaketh, one's message is sure both to be divinely inspired and divinely directed.

Even in his exile in the mountains of Asia Minor, Chrysostom's good works went on. His truly Christian spirit could not be stilled but found expression in many Christianly deeds among the people about him. He ministered to pagan and Christian alike. The Bishop and people of Cucusus, the town of his exile, sought him out, drawn by the spirit of a true minister, and unswerving apostle of the Great Teacher himself. It cannot be denied that John fell victim to his courageous defense of Christian ideals. He was not afraid to denounce evil even in high places. It has been said of him had he been willing to follow the paths trod by other bishops, he would have given no offense and done no good. His is a noble example of the strength of character inspired by Christian faith and understanding.

'Forgotten Man' Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—National Guardsmen held flag-raising rites, a WPA band played early American music, and thousands of school children took part in the pageant and ceremonies at the recent dedication of John Morton's birthplace at Prospect Park, in Delaware County.

John Morton is one of the "forgotten men" of early American history. He served in the First and Second Congresses, and was a member of the group that met in Independence Hall in 1776 to consider the resolution of independence. James Wilson, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Willing, Charles Humphrey, Robert Morris and John Dickinson constituted the rest of the Pennsylvania delegation.

Morris, Dickinson and Morton were absent when a vote was taken, and the delegation was divided on the issue. Morton rode a horse 12 miles to Philadelphia, arriving just in time to break the tie and confirm the Declaration of Independence.

For his act, he was ostracized by his conservative associates who were determined not to separate from England. The Tories considered Morton had betrayed his class. In historic St. Paul's Cemetery, in Chester, a simple, weatherbeaten monument marks Morton's resting place. On it are inscribed his last words:

"Tell those of my friends who will not forgive me for my vote for independence that they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service I ever rendered to my country."

Mary Pickford Presents 'New York Hat' to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The work of a cluster of early film stars has been placed in the national archives.

Mary Pickford presented a copy of the 1912 film, "The New York Hat," to the Government Oct. 19. She was the leading lady. In the cast were Lillian and Dorothy Gish, Lionel Barrymore, Jack and Lottie Pickford, and Mabel Normand.

"I chose the film because it was a representative comedy of the day," Miss Pickford explained. "It has a fond place in my heart, with all its primitiveness."

Portrait Photography Marches On

Paul Linwood Gittings, Dallas, Texas

Hollywood Lighting Effects Demonstrated

This photograph by Paul Linwood Gittings was displayed at the annual convention of the Photographers Association of America at Chicago. He is considered an outstanding photographer of women subjects. With lights back of the subject, over her head, and to the side, he demonstrated how unique effects in photography could be acquired.

Attendance Up, Exports Increase At Vienna Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—This city's International Autumn Fair, the first since Austria's incorporation in Greater Germany, saw an increase of visitors by 70 per cent and of export business by 25 per cent.

In view of the regular semi-annual fairs held at Leipzig, Breslau, and Königsberg, and of the unfavorable prospect of export trade to the western countries, doubts had been voiced as to the advisability of continuing the Vienna Fair. But it was finally decided that Vienna, the "Hamburg of the Southeast," would, thanks to its geographical position and to its long-established relations with the countries of southeastern Europe, act as a trade bridge between over-industrialized Germany, and the markets of the far less industrialized Balkans and Near East.

To what extent these expectations will be realized, is still an open question, although the marked interest evinced in the present fair may be taken as an indicator.

German machinery of various kinds was well to the fore. Much of it, along with technical instruments, rubber goods, ceramics, fashion articles, alpine costumes, and transport mediums, was sold to the Balkans. Agricultural apparatus, toolmaking machines, musical instruments, and leather goods, went to South America, toys to Italy and India, Diesel motors and presses for artificial resin to Iran and Japan, fire extinguishers to Turkey and Latvia.

Home-buyers placed a fair amount of orders for agricultural and wood-working machines, furniture, electric equipment, bicycles and anti-air raid equipment.

What appealed most was the new "People's Car" costing about $396, the "People's Receiver" (a radio set for $14) and television sets. Sections devoted to articles made of unusual materials aroused great interest—such things as pipe boilers, hot-water tanks and typewriters of glass; wallpapers and parts of machines such as cogwheels or shuttles made of wood; and car bodies of artificial resin.

Some Australian wool manufacturers, examining a mixed collection of genuine and artificial woolens, volunteered to tell one from another without any chemical test. They made however more mistakes than they had expected. In the same way some English experts in the light metal section armed with implements such as gimlets and jimmies to test the hardness and strength of the examples, failed to make as much impression as they seemed to anticipate.

Judgment in Collision Case Bent by Fog Whistles' Freaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Strange things come out of a fog—vagaries, aberrations—as all mariners know. One of a series of whistles will be heard, and the next will not. Sometimes there are silent zones in fogs, or "dead patches." There are fogs that lie in ribbons, wet fogs and dry fogs. Wet fogs are trickier, and sound can be deflected in ways that no one can explain.

These points and others were brought out at a session of the "A" Board of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation here, in the instance of two skippers of the Alaska Steamship Company, whose vessels collided in a fog, Miss Esther B. Phillips, an attorney of San Francisco, acted as chairman of the inspection.

Capt. Andrew A. Anderson of the steamship Yukon, and Capt. Charles A. Glascock of the Columbia, told much the same story, that they had not heard the three warning whistles of the other boat. Each master testified that he heard only one of the other's warning whistles. The crash occurred in a dense fog.

There was some skepticism expressed at first when masters, mates, pilots, and seamen were called upon to testify before a woman "judge." But as the hearing proceeded more in the manner of a very fair schoolteacher trying, not to find guilt, but to find reasonable causes of the crash, the attitude of the seafaring witnesses changed.

The question which confronted the two masters was, whether they, knowing the uncertainty of sound in fogs were not proceeding too fast. The "rule of sight" was referred to, in which a ship should always proceed at such a speed that it could be stopped half the distance away from another boat.

The decision of the Board will not be made public until it has been approved at Federal headquarters in Washington. Both skippers have had long, unmarred records.

'Gadgeteer Culture' in U. S. Draws Fire From Architect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—In an indictment of contemporary American "culture," Frank Lloyd Wright, internationally known architect and exponent of "the new culture," points the way to what he believes is a new and vibrant civilization.

Speaking here, he issued his challenge to city officials to proceed with civic building on "sane" principles and cautioned them to avoid forevermore the "idiotic" skyscraper.

"Do something along lines of the new culture," he urged, "after tossing away the hangovers of a past civilization, among which are placed senseless columns and idiotic domes."

He told the city's influential men: "Here is a great opportunity to really build something, a combined city-county building. But that isn't what you will do. You'll build another office building—another one of those things—on a side street. Instead of putting money into the building, you'll put it into the pockets of the owners. What the country needs most is a little more intimate enthusiasm for the advance thought of this world."

Accusing America of a "cultural lag" like that in Russia, Mr. Wright declared, "We're gadget-minded. We're gadgeteers with no culture."

The trouble, he asserted, is that an attempt has been made to build a civilization upon a pattern of the past.

The profit motive and the business of money getting, he charged, are "against the development of this indigenous culture for our country."

The new culture he defined as "just a matter of being genuinely oneself," a matter, he said, "largely concerned with integrity."

It means "real thinking," he added.

Modern architecture, he continued, will be the center of the true culture for democracy. He said that "buildings can lie and cheat and steal just as people can," and declared there is a need for a refreshment of thought in architecture.

"Essentially," he maintained, "we don't know the meaning of the word 'freedom.'

"The new architecture demands that man live and build as he is. We are trying to build the America of the future. Europeans laugh at our culture. The better part of the old world sneers at us, and justly so, for our skyscrapers, for example, represent the lowest form of money making—the realtors' supreme 'get it.'"

Schools for Workers Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — More than 8,000 members of 50 labor unions are attending classes held in Philadelphia in co-operation with the Education and Recreation Division of the WPA.

Educational, cultural and recreational courses, comprising 25 subjects, are taught. The workers are expected to carry their newly acquired knowledge to their associates in the labor unions. Social and economic problems of industry and labor are stressed.

Before the Federal Government entered this field in 1934, under the CWA, somewhat similar classes were conducted by the trade union movement as early as 1917. The depression caused abandonment of the classes, but they were revived under NRA.

The WPA now provides 29 leaders of discussion groups and 40 leaders of cultural and recreational activities, which are held in co-operation with AFL and CIO unions, co-operative groups, housing projects, tenants' leagues, social agencies and the Workers' Alliance.

There are now 4,000 workers attending the discussion groups and an equal number in the cultural and recreational groups each week.

Land Division in Mexico Poses Economic Problems

"Mexico for the Mexicans"

Second of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—It is social and economic maladjustments and excesses which make revolutions and this is excellently illustrated in the Mexican Revolution of 1910 which was fought with the cry of "Land and Liberty." That there was cause for the rebellion is seen in the fact that when the Revolution came land was so unevenly divided that in an extreme case two families are on record as owning a whole state.

From this extreme of feudalism, for the peon existed as a serf to the big land holder, Mexico has now swung to the other extreme. The break with the old order began in 1915 with the division of big estates and was legalized in 1917 when the Agrarian Law became part of the new constitution. This law provides that:

"The towns, villages and communities which have no land and water, or have not sufficient to provide necessities for the population, have the right to be granted such lands and waters, taken from the surrounding properties, always respecting the small properties. . . The acquisition of the private properties necessary to carry out the objects expressed in the foregoing will be considered as having been done for reasons of public utility."

Cardenas Speeds Plan

The exercise of this law varied according to the personal convictions of the Presidents who ruled from 1915 to 1934. During this 19-year period some 20,000,000 acres of land were divided and given to 760,000 heads of families, or a little over an average of 1,000,000 acres annually. When President Cardenas took office this gradual process was suddenly speeded up into a dynamic assault upon the remaining landed estates with the result that from December, 1934 to August, 1937, more than 24,000,000 acres of land were given to 565,000 heads of families, and the process has continued uninterrupted since. He has, then, been averaging the dotation of 8,000,000 acres of land annually and already has exceeded the total of his predecessors.

It is estimated that the entire area in the country suitable for cultivation is 56,810,000 acres. Since the 44,250,000 acres given to peons must comprise the bulk of the arable land it becomes apparent that the impact the division has had upon the agricultural economy of the nation has been tremendous.

Before proceeding further it is well to dispel the common misconception of Mexico as an agricultural nation. The country is not and has never been a highly productive agricultural state, principally because of its geographical characteristics. The year is divided into six months of wet and six months of dry climate with the result that during the dry seasons the lack of water has lessened the productivity of the soil. Because of the extreme declivity of the watersheds, the water available during the wet seasons is not conserved for later use, except in the few regions where there is irrigation.

Irrigation System

The Government has under way an enormous program for the building of dams and irrigation systems, which is one of the most important projects; but until it is finished the agricultural production will always be of an uneven quantity. Accordingly it is a common occurrence for Mexico to import her basic foodstuffs such as corn, beans and wheat, although in good agricultural years this is not necessary.

One of the most frequent attacks made upon the present Administration is that under the system of communal ownership of the lands Mexico has had to import food and it is vaguely asserted that during the eras of big estates this was not necessary. Yet, according to Carleton Beals, one of the outstanding students of Mexican affairs, at the peak of the Diaz regime and hacendado management Mexico was also importing her food.

Land division under President Cardenas has been a relentless machine, driving across the country and carving properties into bits in order that the basic principle of land for the peons may be fulfilled. It has taken no economic factor into account, but only the social one of "justice" to the peon through restitution.

This fact is best illustrated in the events occurring in Yucatan. This region once dominated the world market with its production of henequen (sisal hemp.) About five years ago production began to decline because of division of a few of the big estates and as a competitive industry started in the Dutch East Indies, Cuba and other parts, Yucatan lost control of her world markets. Since then the Yucatan area has been in an increasingly depressed condition.

Regardless of this decline in one of the nation's major exports, a year ago President Cardenas personally supervised the division of an area even bigger than that in the Laguna cotton district. Subsequently the Yucatan production has dropped even lower and the latest reports indicate that the State, which is a one crop region, may be faced with acute economic distress.

Betty Kirk

Turkey Considers Interim President

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—The Full Council of Turkish Ministers met Oct. 20 to fulfill constitutional provisions for an interim presidency in the face of the illness of President Kemal Ataturk. The meeting was held in Dolma Bagcheh Palace.

Under the Constitution, the President of the National Assembly assumes the interim presidency in case the Chief of State cannot act.

The Assembly President, Abdulhalik Renda, joined the ministers in today's meeting.

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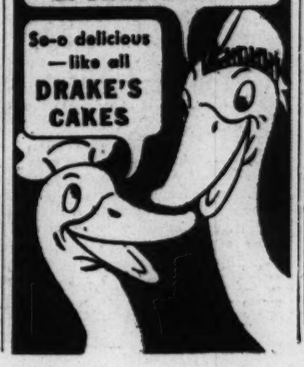

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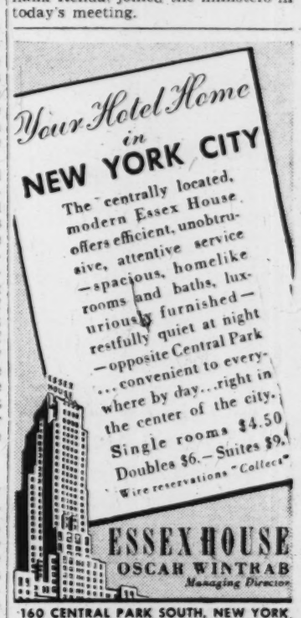

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Political Monopoly Assailed By Dewey on Campaign Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—With the first lap of his compaign to write finis to 16 years of Democratic Governors in New York State through his own election to this office under the Republican banner, Thomas E. Dewey was back here today, acclaim ringing in his ears from two upstate mass meetings.

Centering his fire on corruption in the cities and a State Administration which permitted it to go uncurbed until public pressure forced action, Mr. Dewey is dipping freely into his portfolio as prosecutor in New York City to instance the "criminal forces that have laid their grasp on the operation of our free democracy." In return he has heard himself hailed as "the gallant young leader," "the most dynamic figure since Theodore Roosevelt campaigned for President in 1908," "one of the great young men of the time," "a new American on the march with a new Republican Party," "a militant champion of civic decency."

Cheered at Utica

The Dewey attack, banging away at the link between organized crime and the political machine, took on new emphasis at Utica, Mohawk Valley industrial center, where an audience of 3,000 last night cheered his call "to drive the racketeer out of the councils of government." He described his Democratic opponent, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, as one whose "respectability" was necessary to a "political system founded on the principle that politics is for the profit of those in power."

By the time any Government had been in power for 16 years, he said, it was time to find out what was going on behind the scenes, and he drew a picture of mounting scandals as these have been disclosed in his prosecution of New York County rackets, implicating both "Tammany braves and their racketeer allies."

The Governor, Mr. Dewey continued, had been forced to defer to the real rulers back of him—the collection of corrupt political machines in the major cities and towns which, he said, were now "overpowered with fear" even to the extent of sacrificing his wish to seek a United States Senate seat to their demand that he once again afford them "every protection that respectability can give."

Call for New Leaders

"Only the people can bring the rule of those machines to an end," he said. "Only the people can say who shall run their State. This year we shall have fresh leadership, willing leadership, a new point of view, a new way of political life."

Mr. Dewey's Utica text was monopoly in the sense that it was the foundation of the criminal structure of a racket and depending for its operation upon its counterpart in politics. Carrying the analogy beyond State borders, he warned that the beginnings of a national machine's grip on the Government of the country was weakening the powers of the 48 States and leading in the direction of totalitarianism, such as has voided the liberties of European peoples. There was no greater issue today, he declared, than this one of political monopoly as projected in the national scene.

"We cannot avoid the logic of a philosophy which points out that a national political monopoly in the hands of any one party may be a danger to our future under the Constitution," he continued. "The branches of that monopoly are like chain stores that owe their living to the continuance of that monopoly nationally, and those branches cannot depart from the policies of the parent company. The individuality of the States is threatened. . . .

Political Monopoly

"This year we will bring to an end a political monopoly in the state of New York. Too many years in power, the Democratic Party has grown arrogant. It looks backward, not forward. No self-satisfied group of men can bring strong leadership. No unwilling candidate can give you strength."

In contrast, Mr. Dewey said, the Republican Party this year offered a "strong, fresh and willing group of men," who knew that the American people, in need of relief from unemployment, must look to business rather than government to provide permanent jobs.

"There are two ways of looking at business in America," he continued. "You can look at the one bad businessman and forget the thousand good businessmen. You can look at the rotten oak in the great forest, if you want to, but you won't see the forest.

"Today the Democratic Party looks at business with clouded and prejudiced eyes. We propose to see business with clear eyes. It needs encouragement, not abuse; stimulation, not criticism.

"We propose to see the forest of business and not just the rotten oak. For in this way we can banish uncertainty. We can give business a chance to give jobs."

N. Y. Sets New Heat Record

NEW YORK (AP)—A new heat record for Oct. 20 was set here when the mercury rose to 76. The previous high was 75 in 1935. The lowest on the date was 36 in 1930.

The Camera Views the News

© Harris & Ewing

Rail Official and Brotherhood President

Herbert Enochs, left, is chief of personnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and George M. Harrison, right, is head of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. They greeted each other cordially at a meeting of the emergency fact-finding board recently appointed by President Roosevelt to study the complex railroad situation, which is now threatened by a general strike.

Wide World

Lays 45,000 Bricks a Day

This WPA worker of Springfield, Ill., Roy Swinford, claims a world record in setting paving brick. So fast does he work that 16 men are kept busy clearing the roadbed and placing bricks within his reach. Title-claimant has laid 7,659 bricks in a single hour.

Economic Power Too Concentrated, Ickes Declares

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21—(AP) Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, called "over-concentration of economic power" the nation's "public enemy number one" today in a speech before the Commonwealth Club.

He dug up his famous "sixty families" bone of contention, subject of nationwide comment following his radio speech last December on that subject.

Mr. Ickes attributed "economic indecision" to the clash between growing "economic autocracy and a growing political democracy."

Each tries to curb the other, he said, and "so long as this struggle goes on we shall never have a clear-cut direction in our economic life."

Discussing class consciousness, he said:

"In a recent speech, Mr. Herbert Hoover said: 'Class hate is the rock upon which every republic has been wrecked.'

"This speech indicated Mr. Hoover's expedient of dealing with class hate would be the simple one of not recognizing it. . . .

"Class consciousness in this countrq has never begun with the people at the bottom. It has always been created by the very fear of it on the part of the privileged few. . . . You can always tell which side is really class conscious by taking note of which side talks about the dangers of class war."

"Either our democracy will solve this problem in the next few years," he asserted, "or the problem will dissolve our democracy. . . .

"Private collectivism fights against the public collectivism which it breeds.

"No economic system can function during such a war . . . unemployment, insecurity are the results.

"If political democracy is to survive it is obvious that the conflict between economic and political power must be resolved. If it is not resolved democracies will not be able to withstand either the pressure from the Left for the State to take to itself all the economic power or the pressure from the Right for economic power to take to itself the State."

Compromise Ends Texas Oil Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Settlement has been made in the seven-year war that has been waging in the courts of Texas, from the lowest to the highest, between the State and a group of oil interests, including 15 major companies and two marketing associations.

The end was achieved through a compromise settlement that awarded the State $450,000 in penalties, to be paid by the Texas Petroleum Marketers Association, and absolved all companies involved and the American Petroleum Institute of any charges of violation of the Texas anti-trust laws, basis for the suit.

When James V. Allred, now governor but attorney general then, filed the suit in 1931, the State asked maximum penalties of $17,850,000 and forfeiture of the defendants' charters. As the suit has bounced back and forth through the district, appellate and Supreme courts, the basis of the suit has been altered by changing legislation. Five years ago Judge J. D. Moore of the Ninety-eighth District Court held that the National Industrial Recovery Act had superseded Texas anti-trust laws. The case went to the Supreme Court and was returned to Judge Moore's court. He signed the compromise settlement.

Governor Allred expressed approval of the compromise settlement, saying, "of course, when the suit was filed there was a serious question as to whether we had any anti-trust laws. Now the law has been upheld and there is no question of its validity in the future."

Florida WPA Orchestra Gets a New Conductor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — John Bitter, Jacksonville musician whose appointment as conductor of the Florida Symphony Orchestra has just been announced by State WPA Administrator Dill, already has started rehearsals for concerts here and throughout the State.

Organized last winter under the direction of Dr. C. C. Nice, State Director of the federal music project, this orchestra is one of the few WPA state organizations.

Women in Industry: 1831

In 1831, 39,000 women were employed in cotton factories in the United States.

Navy Topping All Urged by Admiral

NEW YORK (AP)—Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District, urged Oct. 19 construction of a United States Navy "second to none," and warned that great nations fail to second or third-rate states on relinquishment of their sea power.

In an address prepared for delivery, he cited President Washington's Message to Congress on Dec. 7, 1796:

"To secure the respect of a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression."

Admiral Woodward said Washington's words "applied very emphatically to us in 1916—and apply to us equally strong today."

Describing naval power as the "principal instrument in winning almost all the most important wars in history," he criticized "the constantly recurring failure on the part of our Government, in times of peace, to provide and maintain an adequate naval force for the protection of our country and its interests abroad and on the high seas."

"A brief glance at our history shows a repetition of our intransigent naval policy with its consequent unnecessary and criminal loss of life, property, and treasure," he said.

"Disgraceful as the truth may be, up to 1933 there was never any consistency between our national policy and our naval policy. Yet it is only through naval strength that national policies can be maintained."

Admiral Woodward said the recent European crisis should serve as a "storm signal" and as a warning to "put our house in order" and keep on guard.

Canadian Board Urges Pay Boost

OTTAWA (CP)—Wage increases are recommended in the majority report of the Board of Conciliation which investigated a wage dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and 650 of their employees on the Montreal wharf.

The report, released by the Department of Labor, recommended that the hourly rate of pay for truckers, who compose 80 per cent of the 650 employees concerned, be increased from 50 to 57 cents. Increases corresponding to that for truckers was recommended for the other employees.

Unions Assuming Larger Role In Mexican Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The active part which the Confederation of Mexican Labor (CTM) is taking in political affairs has been demonstrated in recent conflicts in the States of Durango, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon. These three northern States with conservative governments have resisted the penetration of organized labor and its political demands.

The friction grew so acute that early in October the CTM threatened to call general strikes in all three States. This has been averted by President Cardenas sending Senor Ignacio Garcia Tellez, Minister of the Interior, and representatives of the Labor Department and the Administration Party of the Mexican Revolution to settle the disputes.

The CTM charges that in all three States opposition unions have been set up by the State Governors and used to break the power of the CTM. Gov. Enrique Calderon, Durango, has done this even after accepting the aid of the Confederation in his campaign, it is alleged. He has also deposed CTM members from governmental posts and is sponsoring opposition to the CTM among the communal farmers.

Situation in Coahuila

Similar charges are made against Gov. Pedro V. Rodriquez Triana of Coahuila. In addition he is accused of having dismissed en masse the City Governments of Torreon and Saltillo, of having abolished the State Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, and of imposing a 5 per cent tax upon communal farm production.

One of the bitterest battles which the Confederation has been fighting during the past year has been against the State Government of Nuevo Leon and the City Government and businessmen of Monterrey, the biggest industrial city in the Republic. Here resistance to labor has been stiff but nevertheless the CTM campaign to supplant company unions continues. A 15 minute general strike was called on Aug. 31.

A few weeks later a labor leader was arrested for shooting twice at a local Monterrey business man. In protest against his detention the CTM called a general strike for a day, tying up transportation, electric power and traffic. By these tactics it was able to force the courts to release the prisoner, reducing his bond from 5,000 to 600 pesos. This is the Confederation's greatest victory to date in the heavily industrialized, heavily militarized and conservative city of Monterrey.

Demands by CTM

The CTM is asking for the cancellation of the licenses of the "white" unions, for the restoration of CTM members to their posts, and for the cessation of the "divisionist" agitation among the communal farmers. When the commission headed by the Minister of the Interior was appointed to investigate the carges the Confederation agreed to postpone its threatened strikes.

While the conflicts are being defined on a labor base they are political as well and demonstrate the use which the Confederation is making of its organization to demand and obtain political control. Labor is growing increasingly ambitious for political power and at its present rate of wresting victories from conservative strongholds, such as Monterrey, will be able to play an important part in the 1940 presidential elections.

Ten of Greatest Living Jews Named

CHICAGO (AP)—Ivrim, Jewish student honor society, announced Oct. 20 names of ten prominent Jews selected in a world-wide poll to fill vacancies in its roll of 120 greatest living Jews.

The original list was drawn last year from among Jews living on the previous Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year's Day. This year's voting was to fill the places of those who passed on before Sept. 6, 1937, Rosh Hashanah of that year. One of the ten replacements, Claude G. Montefiore, London, England, a scholar and philanthropist, passed on during the progress of the balloting. His vacancy will be filled in the coming year's poll. The other nine choices were:

Andre Maurois, Paris, author; Tullio Levi-Civita, Rome, Italy, physicist; Henri Bernstein, Paris, playwright; Leslie Hore-Belisha, London, statesman; Henry Monsky, Omaha, Neb., President B'nai B'rith; Nelson Glueck, Jerusalem, archeologist; Isadore Epstein, London, rabbi and translator of the Talmud; Georgoi del Vecchio, Rome, professor of philosophy, and Gina Arias, Rome, economist.

Florida Dedicates $1,000,000 Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOUNTSTOWN, Fla.—The $1,000,000 Calhoun Bridge, one of the finest spans in the South, was dedicated Oct. 20 with attendance from all parts of West Florida.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, and H. T. Cole, Regional Director of the PWA, were principal speakers with others taking part, including Senator Charles O. Andrews, of Florida, Representative Millard F. Caldwell and Representative J. Hardin Peterson of Florida, and Arthur B. Hale, Chairman of the State Road Department.

The span across the Apalachicola River between Blountstown and Bristol was completed recently by Calhoun County as a PWA project. The bridge was taken over by the State Road Department and its opening marks a vital step in the completion of State Road No. 19 westward from Tallahassee to road No. 20 at Ebro, cutting off over 50 miles between Pensacola and the State Capital.

Movies As You See Them

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Lehman Calls Liberalism Of N. Y. GOP, Bid for Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 21—The beat of the political drums was loud in up-state New York today with both major party candidates on the hustings as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman opened his drive for votes here last night, one day after his opponent, Thomas E. Dewey, had initiated the Republican canvass for Governor.

Governor Lehman, who is featured in the Dewey attack as the "front" for the combination between Democratic machine politics and the organized underworld that has been the major disclosure of the racket-busting prosecutions in New York County, placed the emphasis of his bid for re-eleciton on his record. His sole jibe at his opponent and the Dewey thesis of a "revitalized" Republican Party was that Republican spokesmen were trying "to shed the cloak of reaction in an attempt to gain votes."

Together with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, and Representative James M. Mead, the one running for re-election and the other for the Senate seat left vacant by the late Royal S. Copeland; Charles Poletti, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., up for re-election, the Governor rested his case with the voters on performance.

"A political party should be tested by three standards," he said: "its administrative record, the soundness of the legislation which it enacts, and the manner in which it has redeemed its promises to the people. By all these standards, the Democratic Party in this State has met the test of service."

The record to which he called attention extended over 20 years of successive Democratic governors and had been written, Governor Lehman declared, despite "the reactionary and heartless opposition of the Republican Party" at Albany. Good roads, creation of "the greatest park system in the world," constructive efforts in behalf of agriculture and reorganization of the State Government, unemployment relief, unemployment insurance, an improved system of justice, modern prisons, "honest and efficient" administration of the State Government, an expansion of state services despite a period of necessarily rigid economy and a financial stewardship which had produced a balanced budget—of such was the Governor's recital.

"The memory of the people of this State is not so short," he continued, "that it will forget which party stood for the people and progress, and which party stood for reaction. . . .

"One of the most important and progressive measures ever adopted in this State, unemployment insurance, was refused by the Legislature when controlled by the Republicans in 1934 and adopted in 1935 when the Legislature was in control of Democrats . . ."

"I am willing to concede that mistakes have been made, but show me the man who makes claim to having made no mistakes, and I will show a stand-patter—a man who does nothing and dares nothing. I have not been that kind of a Governor."

No reference to the State Organization's affiliation with the New Deal figured in the Governor's speech, the only speaker to dwell on this point being Mr. Poletto in a reference to the four Democratic candidates for Congress as being "all stanch and loyal supporters of President Roosevelt."

Roosevelt Lauds Court Reform

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the action of the last Congress in delegating authority to revise and simplify federal court procedure had resulted in amazing success and was a method that should be followed in reorganizing government departments.

The President related at a press conference how Congress, at his request, had delegated the simplification job to a group of federal judges and retained the right to veto their recommendations.

The last Congress adjourned without taking veto action, thus permitting the new sweeping rules, effective Oct. 1, to bring about speedier justice in the Federal Courts.

The President said the government reorganization program, defeated in the last session, was a parallel, and that the practice of delegating such technical jobs might be followed on a good many other administrative governmental problems.

He said court rules were essentially an administrative problem and if Congress itself had attempted the simplification and standardization task there probably never would have been a revision.

Mr. Roosevelt has used the same arguments in asking that Congress give him the authority to reorganize government departments, with Congress having the veto power over his actions.

He described the revision of court rules, which was part of his ill-fated court reorganization bill, as the most drastic thing that ever happened in administrative reform and said all lawyers practicing in Federal Courts were elated over the results.

President Roosevelt turned his attention today to the federal slum clearance and low-cost housing program, inviting Nathan Straus, head of the U. S. Housing Authority, to the temporary White House for a luncheon talk.

Mayor La Guardia of New York City, also an authority on housing in his capacity as President of the U. S. Conference of Mayors, was slated for an earlier conference.

There was some speculation the Mayor might be sounded out on whether he will support Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Democratic candidate for re-election, who already has the official endorsement of the American Labor Party, of which La Guardia is a leading figure. The Mayor has not stated his position in the campaign.

The President discussed his home state campaign yesterday with Charles Poletti, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The latter reported afterwards it was a "general" talk with the President, giving him some "elder statesman" advice on how to run for office.

Mr. Straus, who with Mrs. Straus was asked to lunch, was said to be prepared to tell the Chief Executive that all of his agency's funds available for loans will be contracted for or earmarked in December.

Housing officials have said there is a pressing need for further appropriations by the next Congress, if slum clearance and low-cost housing is to be a continuing program.

Mr. Straus was bringing with him, it was reported, about a dozen new loan contracts calling for outlays of between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000.

Italian Note Tells Hull of Exceptions To Anti-Jew Rules

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The State Department released yesterday the summary of an Italian note which promised that American Jews in Italy would not be treated less favorably than other foreign Jews.

The Italian note, dated Oct. 17, said the Fascist Grand Council had decided on "important exceptions" to an earlier order restricting Jewish rights. A special commission has been set up, it added, for the examination of individual cases of both Italian and foreign Jews.

The note was in reply to the United States note of Oct. 4, in which Secretary of State Cordell Hull pointed out to the Italian Government that Italians in this country were accorded every equality of personal and professional life, regardless of race or creed.

Mr. Hull said today this Government would follow up all phases of the question. He did not reply directly to a question as to whether there would be further correspondence.

TURIN, Italy, Oct. 21 (AP)—The newspaper Gazette del Popolo on Oct. 19 announced that Kosher killing of animals for Jewish consumption has been prohibited in Italy.

'Cradle of Rangers' Marks Its Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEGUIN, Texas—Named in honor of the man who during the Texas war for independence led the Texas army's only company of men of Mexican or Spanish descent, this town in mid-October ended a series of celebrations marking its 100th anniversary.

Seguin is a town of 7,000 population 30 miles east of San Antonio. It is situated on land granted by the Mexican Government to Sir Humphrey Branch in 1830. The town was laid out by Joseph S. Martin, and, at the shareholders' first meeting in 1838, was named Walnut Springs. It later was named for Juan Seguin.

The town has been referred to as the "cradle of Texas Rangers," because its early settlers came from Gonzales, where they were members of an organization of "minute men," or of an early company of rangers such as later came to play an important role in Texas law enforcement.

Erasmo Seguin, Juan's father, was a friend of Stephen F. Austin, the colonizer often called the "father of Texas."

Thomas Loses Plea For N. J. Hearing

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Balked by legal barriers, Norman Thomas lost in the Court of Errors and Appeals Oct. 20 a plea for a pre-election review of the Supreme Court's refusal to force Jersey City officials to grant him a permit for a public meeting.

Earlier in the day Arthur T. Vanderbilt of Newark, counsel for Mr. Thomas, petitioned the tribunal to take the case under review at its current sitting.

Members of the Court said informally that proper legal groundwork had not been laid for an appeal at this time, but that nothing precluded presentation at the February term.

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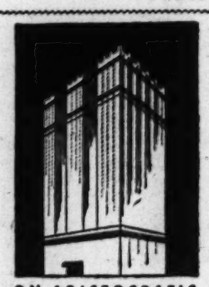

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Other hotels, equally reliable, provide more modest facilities and service, and their rates are in line with what they have to offer.

Australian and Japanese Lines Agree on Pooling of Cargoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — A new cargo-pooling agreement has been signed by Australian and Japanese shipping companies. It provides for the pooling of all cargoes in both directions between Australia and Japan, and the allotting of 22½ per cent of the total to British-owned, Australian-managed concern, the Eastern and Australia Line, leaving the remainder to be divided among the three Japanese lines engaged in the trade. The agreement, which is to last until June 30, 1940, was the outcome of a conference in Japan between the shipping interests of the two countries.

The trade route between Australia and Japan was opened up about half a century ago by the E. and A. Line, which was the only company in the trade for many years. Later, Japanese shipowners came in. There are now three Japanese lines running regular services on the route. After some years of open competition, the four lines became parties to pooling agreements, under which the E. and A. Line carried approximately one fourth of the total cargoes.

The recent conference was rendered necessary because the agreements expired last year and were not renewed. Before the conference, the Japanese lines made a number of proposals, offering the E. and A. Line considerably reduced shares of cargoes, one going as low as a one-sixth share. These proposals were rejected by the E. and A. Line, which, because it was outnumbered by three to one and feared that the drastic reductions proffered endangered its position in the trade, appealed to the Australian Government for an assurance that its interests would be safeguarded, if necessary, by Government intervention. Feeling between the two sides had become acute when the E. and A. Line agreed, after a number of requests, to attend a conference in Tokyo to discuss the position.

G. R. Rickards went to Japan to represent the E. and A. Line at the conference. He said, on his return to Sydney recently, that the conference opened with an offer from the Japanese interests to the E. and A. Line of 20 per cent of northbound wool cargoes, and about 19 per cent of southbound cargoes from Japan. His company had replied that it would agree to nothing less than 25 per cent of all cargoes. Neither side would entertain a compromise and it seemed that the conference would end in a deadlock. After a month of skirmishing, both sides remained obdurate, but, following a conference between the Australian Government Commissioner in Japan, Lieut.-Col Longfield Lloyd, and Mr. Matsushima, Director of Communications at the Japanese Foreign Office, a more friendly note was introduced into the discussions.

Tin Can Tourists Soon to Pour Into Florida Once More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 21—As Gateway to Florida, Jacksonville is feeling the beginning of the winter trek of those who roll their homes behind the family automobile—the "Tin-Can Tourists" of the Nation.

And in preparation for this flux of tourists dozens of Florida communities are now busy dusting off picnic benches, making addition to community centers in trailer parks.

The biggest en masse movement of this clan is the 30,000 members of the Tin-Can Tourists of the World, who formed a small organization in Tampa 19 years ago. With by-laws, a constitution, officers, and a rigid code of behavior on the road and in camp, the "Tin Canners," as they liked to be called, have three definite stopping places for the Florida hibernation. They have a fixed beaten path for their progressive gatherings, which they call "home-comings."

Thanksgiving season finds them assembled at Dade City, midway south in Florida. This year the assembly date is Nov. 28. From there they move down to Arcadia for the holiday "home-coming." This meeting opens officially Dec. 12 and lasts until the New Year. Christmas in a trailer park, with 1,500 or more abodes lined in ranks, offers an interesting holiday picture.

From Arcadia, they will roll to Tampa in January for the annual convention. In previous years, this gathering was held in Sarasota, but when last year they filled an 80-acre municipal trailer park and then needed more space, Sarasota couldn't provide it, so they were invited to come to Tampa—birthplace of the organization in 1919.

Here a 150-acre municipal trailer park, recently completed as a WPA project awaits them. It is on the sloping banks of the Hillsborough River, in sight, and almost in the shadow of Tampa's big buildings.

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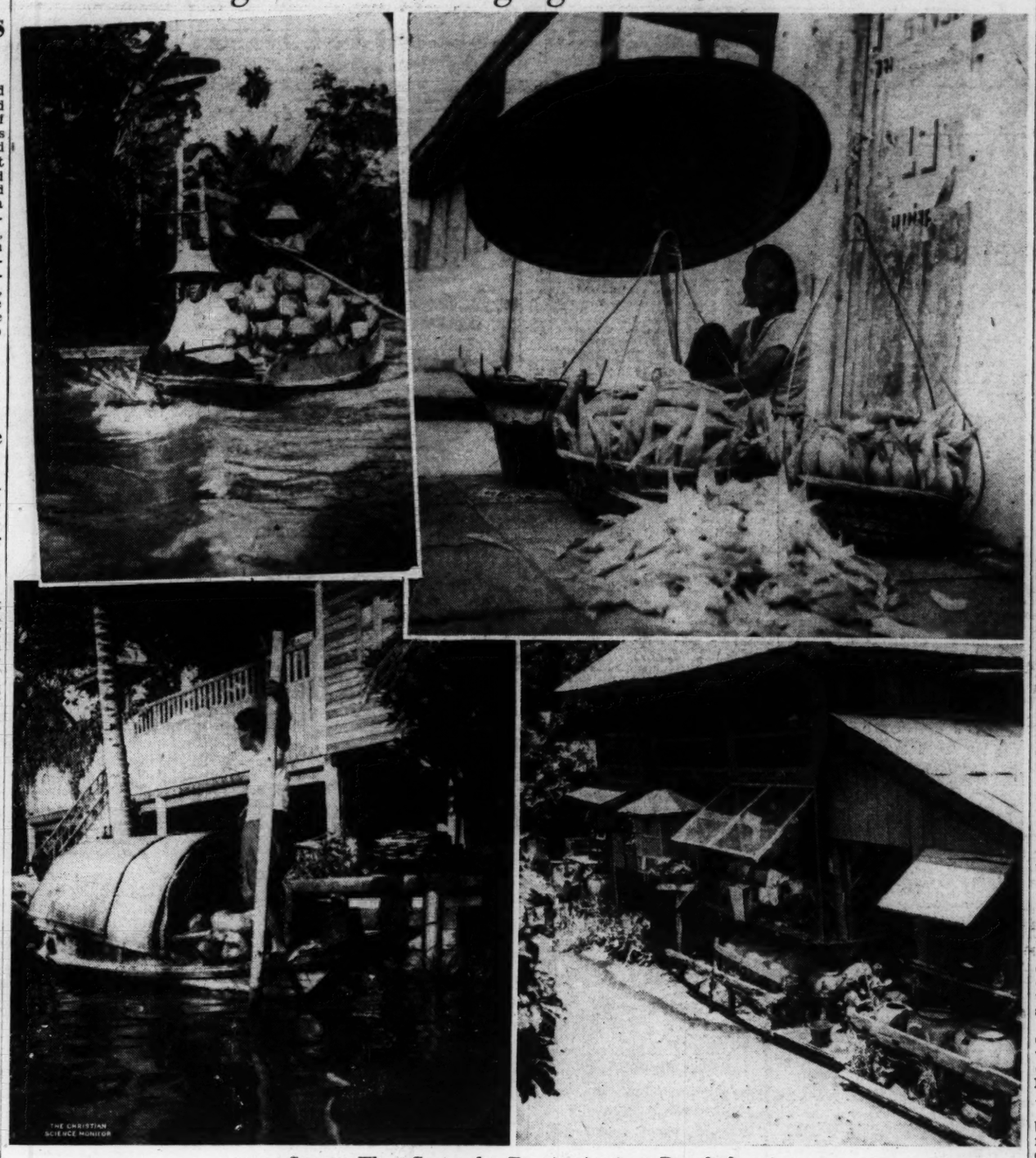

Scenes That Greet the Eye in Ancient Bangkok

At the upper left is one of many loads of cocoanuts that are poled along the network of canals, and at the right a Bangkok girl sells roasted corn on the cob, roasted over a small charcoal fire while a parasol shields her from the hot rays of the sun.

At the lower left is a boating salesman who operates a door-to-door service or poles his craft to the big market, where housewives may go for a wider selection. At the right is one of the houses common in Bangkok. Fronting on canals, with all their facilities facing the important waterway, they have storage vats, washtubs, and clotheslines on the lower veranda of these open-air homes.

Bangkok of the Present Day A Page From Arabian Nights

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

In Bangkok, Siam, often called "the Venice of the East" because of its network of canals, going to market is no prosaic matter as it is with most of us. It usually involves a trip by water for most of the city's inhabitants. Small motor launches, "slipper" boats with covered centers, like a toeless shoe, flat barges poled along, or rowboats are among the varied craft seen plying among the many canals throughout the picturesque capital of Siam.

Houses are built right to the edge of the canals, with most of their facilities facing the water. Storage vats for products bought direct from market boats, washtubs, clotheslines, and the family shower bath may all be found along the open veranda or porch overlooking the canal.

Service to the door is the watchword of many of the merchants, who patrol the smaller canals in their tiny craft, delivering the day's fruit, fish, meat, vegetables, or any other needs to the busy housewives. If the customer wishes a larger selection, then she must go herself to the big floating market and there bargain for her purchases.

By five in the morning the market is in full swing. Much earlier than that, vegetables and fruit merchants have brought their produce in from surrounding farms and gardens, or from more distant jungles. Their work begins while it is dark, and the foliage still damp from the tropical moisture of the night.

Often an entire family comes in the boat with the produce taken to market. Children tie the greens together in neat bunches, while father poles the boat and mother perhaps cooks the family's breakfast in a small charcoal stove at one end of the little craft.

Narrow canals are crowded with craft of all sizes, while the wider waterways have room for two-way traffic among motor launches and larger tugs. The small boats, often not longer than four feet, must be steered carefully to avoid being washed by the waves stirred up by faster, more powerful craft. Popular are small dug-out canoes, hollowed out of a single log, and paddled with a double oar.

* * *

The merchants have an artistic sense in the way they arrange their produce. At one end of a small boat one sees red peppers, while next comes a row of leeks all piled neatly with their white bulbs shining and clean. Geometrically arranged piles of cocoanuts are stacked high in the end of another boat, carefully placed so none will fall overboard.

Ears of corn, mounds of royal purple, delicately flavored mangosteens, pyramids of mandarin oranges, brown lichee nuts, golden bananas, big yellow pomelos like oversized grapefruit, heart-shaped green sirih leaves, and onions of all sizes and colors, parade along on the stream of boats. There are loads of rice, which are carefully sifted for correct weight before being sold at the market, and dried beans and lentils of all descriptions.

Fish are plentiful, and very cheap in price as well as a popular article of diet in Bangkok, and chickens, meat, and shellfish abound at the market too.

There are boats carrying nothing but flowers, which are so bright in color and sweet in perfume that it is a real treat to pass these loads.

Not only food products are bought at the early morning market. Here we see a barge laden with cotton sarongs, used as skirts by men and women alike, in the Malay style. The typical dress of Siam, the panung, is rather like a divided skirt or bloomer effect caught up in the back, but it is worn less and less now. More and more of the Siamese are adopting European dress or the cooler and more easily washed sarongs. Gay in color and neat in style, they are immensely practical for the tropics. One sees them being woven and dyed by hand in many districts of the city.

* * *

Silk reeling is another home industry in Bangkok, and hanks of the shining stuff are piled on the little boats and taken to market among the other wares. Red, green, blue, and white seem the most popular colors.

Teak logs are lashed together and towed by flat barges which take them to lumber mills for planing or export to foreign countries. The big timber is one of the principal products of Siam.

Each market has many stalls where fresh cocoanut is ground up, as it is almost a daily necessity for the delicious Siamese cooking. The ripe nuts are split open, and held against the sharp grinder which shreds the white, milky meat into flakes. This is sold by weight, and the piles of empty shells show how much is used.

Practically every street corner is a market for fruit. After the dealers buy their supplies they station themselves in the thickest traffic to sell to those who did not make their own visit to the early morning market. Durians, the aroma of which has often been compared with that of limburger cheese, are a favorite fruit and may be bought either by the section or by the whole fruit. Some are about a foot and a half high, and eight inches or more thick. They have a thick, prickly skin which must be removed before the delicate, custard-like fruit within is revealed.

Grilled or baked bananas are another popular dish in Bangkok, and may be found by the roadside almost everywhere. Their delicious aroma is attractive, and the crisp brown crust formed by the roasting adds to their flavor. Corn on the cob is likewise roasted on charcoal stoves, and sold on street corners by merchants who need no advertisement, with the delectable aroma given off by the toasting corn.

* * *

Candy makers are another group of merchants popular in Bangkok. They wander about the streets and canals in search of customers, usually children, who put down a copper or two and order the shape of the candy they desire. Flowers, airplanes, animals, birds, fish, and legendary figures are among those made by these confectionery artists.

The stock in trade of these merchants consists of a portable wooden stand enclosing a charcoal stove, an iron pot filled with boiling sugar, a pair of scizzors, and a sharp knife. Imagination is required too, for often the children demand some creature never seen on earth, and then the candy maker must be truly creative. When he makes a rooster, he colors the comb red, the feet yellow, and the feathers any hue which strikes his fancy. Before handing it over to the prospective consumer, he inserts a small bamboo tube, into which he blows and makes the rooster crow! The city itself is like a scene from the Arabian nights, with glittering spires and fantastically shaped roofs everywhere, and the people are so pleasant and lively, that it is a real privilege to go to market in Bangkok. A daily task is made into a pleasure jaunt by the friendliness of the waterways.

Tour-a-bouts

California's high Sierras are beginning to fill with snow. Already thoughts in this region are being turned toward winter sports. Yosemite is one of the leading snow centers of the Pacific Northwest. It provides an ice rink, toboggan slide, ash can slide, sleighs, dog team, cutters, and the finest ski slopes in the country. Yosemite's 1938-39 winter sports program will start off with the official opening of the Yosemite Winter Club Skating Rink on Dec. 17, followed a day later by the opening of the Badger Ski House.

* * *

The Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and supplying a short cut to the Far East, is 104 miles long. Passengers on the Carinthia's cruise to Africa and the Mediterranean, leaving New York Feb. 11, will pass through this canal.

* * *

Although the Florida winter season is still two months away, preparations have started in most of the leading hotels to accommodate the influx of tourists that are expected to converge on this resort for the Christmas holidays. Word from Oscar T. Johnson, general manager of the Hollywood Beach Hotel, says that even at this early date reservations have been pouring into his office. The hotel will open Dec. 20.

* * *

Just in case you didn't know: The Pacific Ocean covers 71,000,000 square miles; the Atlantic, 34,000,000. The combined area of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North and South America totals only 51,000,000 square miles.

* * *

Few markets are as unusual as the onion market of Berne. It dates back to the Middle Ages, when peasants from the Wistenlach region brought the hungry city a store of onions and winter vegetables. Today the onion is king of the market, with garlands of onions forming the decorations for stands and displays. Onion pie, onion soup, meat with onions, and even candy in onion shapes, are sold.

* * *

One of the oldest clocks in the world is on the old Clock Tower of Venice, Italy. It has been ticking time since 1496, or 441 years. On its platform are two black giants who have struck the hours 24 times every day, or nearly 4,000,000 times.

* * *

Pontresina, beauteous resort in the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, is planning a versatile program for its winter guests. New Year's Eve festivities start on Dec. 28 with a masquerade Ski Festival and a Ski Jumping Contest on the Bernina Leap is set for New Year's Day.

* * *

At Falun in Sweden is the oldest commercial company in the world, for it has owned a mine there for 700 years and extracted from it over half a million tons of copper, more than 15 tons of silver, and a ton of gold.

Trades Which Plan Shutdown Assailed by Wage-Hour Head

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator, hit out today at industries which he said intended to shut down Oct. 24 to avoid compliance with the new Fair Labor Standards Act.

"These suspensions of operations seem to have been timed in an effort to bring the law into disrepute, evidently, with the hope of intimidating the Wage and Hour Division in its administration of the law's provisions," Mr. Andrews said in a statement.

"It must be plainly understood, however, that the Fair Labor Standards Act is the law of the land, with severe penalties for its violation and that the Wage and Hour Division has no choice but to carry out the will of Congress.

"In translating that will into action, the Wage and Hour Division will enforce the act uniformly and compellingly, with forbearance but without partiality."

Mr. Andrews said millions of Americans welcomed the opportunity to help "inoculate our economic system against the virus of sweatshops."

"Unfortunately, however," he added, "there is a small and scattered minority who apparently are unwilling or incapable of contributing to the common good. These delinquents, whose number and importance are magnified by their isolation, resort to subterfuge in an effort to camouflage their selfishness and blame the Fair Labor Standards Act for their own antisocial conduct."

Learners' Pay

In his statement Mr. Andrews did not say how many employers had told him they would close up. But, discussing some of the reports that had come to his attention, he spoke of one employer, who pays his 275 workers between $3 and $8 a week, who had demanded that 80 per cent of these employees be classed as learners so as to avoid the new minimums.

The Administrator mentioned that another employer who had been paying many of his 6,000 workers 22 cents an hour, had threatened to shut down rather than increase wages to the Act's 25 cents an hour minimum.

Still another, he said, wanted to call every worker over 40 handicapped and continue to pay him what Mr. Andrews described as a substandard wage.

"Some plants have been run at capacity for weeks to build up inventories preparatory to a shutdown which would be blamed on the Fair Labor Standards Act," Mr. Andrews said.

"Several shutdowns which have been attributed to the Act have in fact resulted from the completion of seasonal operations."

Mr. Andrews said the determination of wage-hour officials to enforce the Act uniformly had been re-enforced by the "helpful, cooperative attitude of the overwhelming majority of employers, employees, and other persons affected by the Act."

"They are willing to play their parts," he added. "The Wage and Hour Division intends to do all in its power to protect them in their efforts to help make our country a better place in which to live, work, and do business."

Informed persons said Mr. Andrews hoped many differences between employers and employees over application of the Act to individual firms would be reconciled without resort to the courts.

Labor to Help

Mr. Andrews said Oct. 20 leaders of both the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor had assured him that in so far as organized workers were concerned, they would attempt to hold down legal contests during the early months of the law.

Court tests are expected to arise not only over the broad principle of Federal regulation of wages and hours, but also over many details of compliance. Every interpretation of the law by the Administration is subject to judicial review. Any time a worker believes his employer is not living up to the law he may go into court in an effort to end the alleged violation.

Thus such questions as what constitutes a professional man, how overtime should be figured, what are the qualifications for an executive, and many others may be answered finally only by the judiciary.

On most of these controverted points Mr. Andrews has given or will give his official view.

He frequently has referred to the use of common sense in making wage-hour requirements work out acceptably for both employers and employees. Also, he often has distinguished between the moral intent and legal provisions of the law and has expressed the hope that employers would take what he considers to be their moral obligations into consideration in readjusting hours of work in terms of weekly pay.

Spares Force

Although the Administrator may go into court to force compliance, indications are that Mr. Andrews will make limited use of this power at the outset.

On Oct. 24 he will have in the field a force of only 20 inspectors and four regional supervisors. Most of their time will be taken in filling requests for information. When funds become available, he said, this force will be increased.

There already has been some talk that the Wage-Hour Act could be improved by amendment, and some informed persons consider it possible that revisions will be proposed to the 1939 Congress.

Meanwhile, an attempt will be made to wipe out inequities between competing firms in intrastate and interstate commerce by urging states to pass legislation supplementing the Federal statute.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, had appointed a committee to draft a suggested model for consideration of state legislatures. It will be offered to state labor officials meeting here next month.

Another Streamliner Ordered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—As if offering assurance, right in the midst of a period of curtailed income and labor troubles, of the fundamental soundness of the railroad business, and expectation of improvement, the Burlington Railroad announces the construction of another Diesel-powered, streamlined train, to be the ninth in its fleet of Zephyrs.

This four-car unit, to go into service when completed between Kansas City and St. Louis, will have the same appearance of a polished, rocketing jewel as others of the fleet, embodying the same design and power equipment.

Brakes, though they're not seen by passengers, have much to do with riding quality and popularity of a train, and this new Zephyr is to incorporate a type by which pressure is applied to discs between the wheels instead of on the wheel rims or drums themselves, resulting in a quicker, smoother, and almost frictionless stop. For example, it takes some big heavy steam trains going along at 80 or 90 miles an hour three or four miles before they can come to a stop without throwing passengers out of their seats. With these new brakes the train, going at 100 miles an hour, can come to a comfortable stop in 2,000 feet, less than half a mile. Roll stabilizers on car trucks will also smooth out the curves, while rubber cushions in the seats will take out the bumps.

Train Puffs—Other recent developments in the field of streamlined trains include the addition of two cars to the Union Pacific-North Western City of Los Angeles, giving it a "consist" of 11 cars and a two-car power unit.

* * *

Of significance, too, was the recent announcement of the Rock Island that its new fleet of five Diesel-powered, streamlined "Rockets" returned a net profit of $480,000 in the first seven months of 1938.

* * *

New and novel types of Pullman space, added to the trains in recent months, are proving so complex in terminology that the equipment lists in the timetables bristle with nomenclature which few persons are able to identify. Drawing-rooms and compartments are generally-known as bedrooms, roomettes, and other types of space appear, the Chicago and North Western Railway decided that the situation needed clarification, and so it has issued a summary describing these various accommodations. The list follows:

Drawing-room—Lower and upper berths and sofa bed.

Compartment—Lower and upper berths.

Bedroom—Sofa (lower berth).

Duplex Room—Private room with sofa (lower berth.)

Roomette—Lower berth, in enclosed aperture which may be opened or semi-enclosed day or night.

(All the foregoing have private toilet facilities.)

Lower berth—The lower of two berths, which form a section.

Upper berth—The upper of two berths, forming a section, either or both of which may be purchased singly or as a unit.

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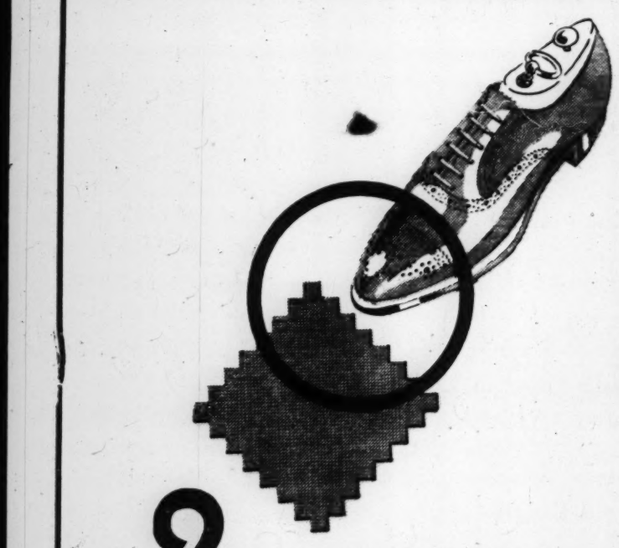

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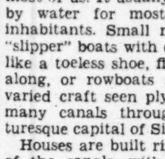

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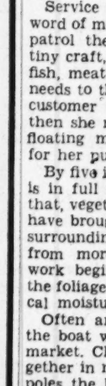

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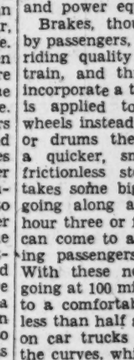

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Cornwall for The Winter

IT WAS Elspeth's idea we should leave our warm town flat and go to Idle Rocks for the winter. I protested loudly that nobody went away then, and I was very comfortable where I was. All the more reason for going, said Elspeth firmly, and I saw that, inevitably, I should have to pack. Now Idle Rocks stands on the edge of a cliff. Below it laps the blue-green sea. It is a cottage in which to spend long summer days, yet along came Elspeth with this perfectly new idea. I was to know that the life of the little fishing village would prove of absorbing interest, and that the play of storm and sunshine along the coast could be utterly fascinating.

* * *

FROM OUR WINDOW the landscape unrolled before us. Valleys, patchwork fields and red earth all hurried to join the rugged cliffs against which the sea broke gently or beat fiercely. Some days it would be a thing of rare coloring. The sea an exquisite jade and blue against the rich red cliff, whilst overhead puffy clouds cast fleeting shadows on the land. At night the beam of the lighthouse winked through our windows and a score or more lights danced upon the waters where the pilchard boats were busy with their nets. Another day would be a tangled swirl of gray mist blotting out the landscape and keeping the boats imprisoned in the harbor. Yet others, when the wind blew fiercely, whipping the waters to a froth, catching at the late autumn leaves as if questioning their temerity in remaining, and the gulls would swoop low with their noisy tale of storm at sea.

It was a sheltered harbor that nestled in the river's mouth. The houses rose steeply up the hillside on both sides, and the old bridge which spanned the river was a meeting-place for east and west. At low tide, the higher reaches were a big expanse of warm brown mud which melted into the richer hue of withered beech and oak. Along the quay the boats would be tied up; the catch landed, gear put shipshape for the next tide, canvas piled high on the decks and nets neatly stowed. If morning school was over, the children would swarm up and down the piles, perhaps to greet a parent returned from a night's fishing, or maybe just because nothing could keep them away from a boat and the smell of the sea.

* * *

BEHIND THE MARKET was an old building which had been put to many uses; now it housed the old records, weights and measures, and other things of antiquity belonging to the parish. Amongst the collection was an immense bell suspended in a wooden frame. It was a superb piece, but was inclined to get more attention than it should from the younger members of the community. At last the old custodian found a solution to cover all possibilities. Carefully pinned to the framework was a notice: "Please do not shove or push this bell."

There were days which called with no uncertain voice, and it needed but a hint from Elspeth for work to be put aside and we would soon be tramping along the cliffs or lanes. Occasionally we might see a school of porpoise close to the shore, and stop to laugh at their antics. Cormorants sat in solemn rows upon the rocks drying their wings in the sunshine. Chaffinches chinked-chinked in jubilation from sheltered patches of gorse, and tits and robins fluttered in the tangled mass of thorn. Hedgers and ditchers were busily at work, and the acrid tang of burning hedge clippings mingled with the sharp smell of newly turned earth. Late blackberries hung plump and luscious, and on the brambles was a forgotten harvest of sheeps' wool. On the hillsides, the earth opened wide by the plough rested, awaiting the action of wind and frost, quietly gathering to itself strength from every buffeting.

* * *

THE LIGHT WOULD glow red at the mouth of the harbor as we left the village behind us and climbed the steep path up the cliff; on the horizon, strung out like a row of jewels, were the lights of the fishing boats, and shining steadfastly in their midst was the crowning beam of the Eddystone.

It was a very good idea of Elspeth's.

J. M.

BY Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FISHERMEN, PORTOFINO: *A Wood Engraving by Iain MacNab.*

MR. IAIN MACNAB'S prints are always vigorous. For the most part, he delights in strongly contrasted black and white, in bold, angular, clear-cut shapes. His "Fishermen, Portofino" shows movement rather in the disposition of the figures than in their attitudes.

The little group of fishermen are idling in the sunshine on the jetty, while two of their fellows stow the nets into their boat. Farther along the beach, some nets are still spread out to dry. This is the pause before the slowly deliberate bustle of departure. One feels that, before long, the jetty will be deserted, the men will be bending to the oars and the boats will be driving toward the fishing grounds.

"Scientific and logical conclusions"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human tendency to act upon hastily drawn and unfounded conclusions undoubtedly brings about many of mankind's difficulties. Much of the materially radical thinking of today, while hopefully looked upon as leading to betterment and progress, has its roots, not in helpful and constructive considerations, but rather in the soil of ignorance, dissension, and dissatisfaction; hence, it is fruitless.

So long as the effort to heal the ills of the world follows the wavering line of material reasoning, drawing illogical conclusions from the evidence before the physical senses, just so long will satisfaction, peace, plenty, and success fail to come within its compass. Physical science, medical theories, and false theology have signally failed to provide a universal remedy for evil or error, however sincere the convictions of their advocates. And this is likewise true of certain types of political, governmental, and social radicalism. But Christian Science, God's law of good, brings healing and freedom from the bondage of inequality, material limitation, fear, deprivation, sin, sickness, disease. Its conclusions are drawn from the premise of the allness and perfection of God, as omnipresent Spirit, omnipotent Truth.

The practice of Christian Science rests upon a spiritual foundation. Its teachings are in full consonance with those of the prophets and of Christ Jesus, which establish unqualifiedly the oneness and omniscience of God, good. Thus it is that the conclusive proofs of healing in present-day Christianly scientific practice confirm the true Science and logic of the Holy Scriptures. Mind and matter cannot mingle, and he who chooses to follow only the spiritual course, step by step forsakes materiality, deepens his spiritual understanding, and demonstrates his oneness with God, thus proving the real man to be His spiritual image and likeness.

Pointing out the wisdom of consistency, and the desirability of eschewing halfway success, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 167): "It is not wise to take a halting and half-way position or to expect to work equally with Spirit and matter, Truth and error. There is but one way—namely, God and His idea—which leads to spiritual being." And she continues: "On this fundamental point, timid conservatism is absolutely inadmissible. Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized."

When one realizes that reliance on God, good, is indeed the only way of individual salvation, it is soon comprehended that this is likewise the means of universal redemption. With what joy, then, may the teachings of divine Science be studied until one grasps the logical conclusion that evil and error are unreal and untrue because they are not of God, and are therefore without actual existence, law, or identity.

The student of Christian Science is profoundly grateful for the knowledge that this religious teaching is in no wise superficial, but purely scientific, that is, provable. He is learning, through increasing spirituality, that proportionately as the falsities of human will, personal domination, and self-righteousness are cast out of his consciousness, divine Love fills his thought with the attributes of the one Father-Mother God, who eternally supplies all good to His spiritual creation. The irrevocable heritage of man, made in God's likeness, is intelligence, wisdom, loving-kindness, affluence, strength. The conclusion that true dominion is a concomitant of material wisdom and erudition is thus seen to be illogical. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 270), "Only by understanding that there is but one power,—not two powers, matter and Mind,—are scientific and logical conclusions reached." And the Psalmist sang (62:11), "Power belongeth unto God."

Among the many nations in the world are some which have failed to profit by historical experiences. They are still drawing their conclusions concerning progress, freedom, and national development from the hollow material premises that stratagems and armed power constitute might. Frenzied preparations for defense and offense, questionable political and economic alliances, selfish aggression, intrigue, and diplomatic devices constantly promote distrust, hatred, and bitterness, for they are predicated upon ignorance and fear. What measure of rapprochement and genuine progress toward understanding, brotherhood, and amity among nations will be possible when the power of divine Love, expressed in trustfulness, forgiveness, confidence, assurance, and honesty, pervades all international negotiations affecting the important matters of industry, commerce, rights, claims, and possessions! How surely, then, will the strife and turmoil of merely material considerations disappear! In their stead will appear the "scientific and logical conclusions" which are realized "only by understanding that there is but one power."

Assuredly, the power of Truth, revealed and demonstrated in Christian Science, is adequate to meet the need in any human emergency, whether that need is to heal physical ills or to still the strife of nations. The universal availability and applicability of Christian Science enables this conclusion to be reached by all who seek its healing ministrations. Indeed, divine Science is teaching its followers spiritually to understand and to prove that "there is no power apart from God" (Science and Health, p. 228).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

"Zinātniski un logiski slēdzieni"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

CILVĒCISKĀ tieksme darboties izejot no pārsteidzīgiem un nepamatotiem slēdzieniem, bez šaubām, ir par cēloni daudzām cilvēces grūtībām. Mūsdienu materiāli radikālās domāšanas liela daļa, lai gan ar cerībām uzskatīta kā vedoša pretim uzlabojumiem un progresam, savas saknes laidusi, nevis derīgos un radošos apsvērumos, bet gan vairāk nezināšanas, domstarpību un neapmierinātības zemē; tādēļ tā ir neauglīga.

Tik ilgi, kamēr cenšanās dziedēt pasaules vājības sekos materiālo spriedumu šaudīgai līnijai, izvedot nelogiskus slēdzienus no liecības, ko sniedz materiālie jutekļi, taisni tik ilgi apmierinātība, miers, pilnība un panākumi netiks piedzīvoti. Fiziskām zinātnēm, mediciniskām teorijām un maldīgai teoloģijai nepavisam nav izdevies apgādāt universālu līdzekli pret ļaunu vai maldiem, lai cik sirsnīga viņu aizstāvju pārliecība arī būtu. Un tikpat patiesi tas ir par politiska, valdības un sociāla radikalisma zināmiem veidiem. Bet Kristīgā Zinātne, Dieva labuma likums, nes dziedināšanu un brīvību no kalpības nelīdzībai, materiālai aprobežotībai, bailēm, trūkumiem, grēkam, slimībai un vājībai. Tās slēdzieni izvesti no premisas, ka Dievs ir viss un pilnīgs kā visklātesošs Gars, visspēcīga Patiesība.

Kristīgās Zinātnes prakse balstās uz garīgu pamatu. Tās mācības pilnīgi saskan ar praviešu un Kristus Jēzus mācībām, kuŗas bez ierobežojumiem nodibina Dieva, labā, vienību un visznātni. Tādēļ arī pārliecinošie izdziedināšanas pierādījumi tagadnes kristīgi zinātniskā praksē apliecina Svēto rakstu patieso Zinātni un loģiku. Prāts un materija nevar sajaukties, un tas, kas izvēlas iet vienīgi pa garīgo ceļu, soli pa solim atstāj materiālītāti, padziļina savu garīgo izpratni un demonstrē savu vienību ar Dievu, tā pierādot, ka īstais cilvēks ir Viņa garīgs attēls un līdzība.

Norādīdama uz pastāvības gudrību un vēlamību izvairīties no puscelā sekmēm, Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nidibinātāja, raksta savā Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu, 167. lpp.): "Nav gudri ieņemt klibojošu vai nenoteiktu stāvokli, vai cerēt darboties vienlīdz ar Garu un materiju. Patiesību un maldiem. Ir tikai viens ceļš,—proti, Dievs un Viņa ideja,—kas ved pie garīgas esamības." Un viņa turpina: "Šīni pamatpunktā baiļīgs konzervatīvisms ir absolūti nepielaižams. Vienīgi ar radikālu paļaušanos uz Patiesību zinātnisks dziedinošs spēks var tikt īstenots."

Ja cilvēks īsteno, ka paļaušanās uz Dievu labo, patiešām ir individuālas atpestīšanas vienīgais ceļš, viņš drīz saprot, ka tāpat tas ir arī vispārējas pestīšanas ceļš. Ar kādu prieku viņš tad var studēt dieviškīgās Zinātnes mācības, līdz viņš aptver loģisko slēdzienu, ka ļaunais un maldi ir neīsti un nepatiesi, tādēļ, ka tie nav no Dieva un tāpēc ir bez īstas eksistences, likuma vai identitātes.

Kristīgās Zinātnes skolnieks ir dziļi pateicīgs par atziņu, ka šī religiskā māciba nav nekādā ziņā paviršа, bet tīri zinātniska, tas ir, pierādāma. Garīgumam pieaugot, viņš mācas saprast, ka samērā ar to kā cilvēciskas gribas aplamības, personīga valdīšanas kāre un paštaisnība ir izdzītas no viņa apziņas, dieviškīgā Mīlestība pilda viņa domāšanu ar tām īpašībām, kādas ir tam vienīgajam Tēvam-Mātei Dievam, kas mūžīgi apgādā visu labu Savai garīgai radībai. Neatceļamais mantojums cilvēkam, radītam Dieva līdzībā, ir intelligence, gudrība, sirdslaipnība, pārpilnība, spēks. Tādejādi redzams, cik nelogisks ir slēdziens, ka patiesa valdība ir neškīrāma no materiālas gudrības un zinībām. Mrs. Eddy saka (Science and Health 270. lpp.): "Vienīgi ar izpratni, ka ir tikai viens spēks,—ne divi spēki, materija un Prāts,—tiek sasniegti loģiski un zinātniski slēdzieni." Un Psalmists dziedājis (62:11): "Dievs ir varens."

Starp daudzajām tautām pasaulē ir dažas, kuŗas nekā nav mācījušās no vēsturiskiem piedzīvojumiem. Tās arvien vēl izved savus slēdzienus par progresu, brīvību un nacionālu attīstību izejot no neīstas premisas, ka stratēģija un bruņots spēks sastāda varu. Arprātīgā gatavošanās uz aizstāvēšanos vai uzbrukumu, apšaubāmas politiskas vai ekonomiskas savienības, savtīgas kildas, intrigas un diplomatiski plāni pastāvīgi veicina neuzticību, naidu un rūgtumu, jo tie pamatoti uz nezināšanu un bailēm. Cik lielā mērā būs iespējama samierināšanās, īsts progress uz saprašanos, brālību draudzību starp tautām, kad dieviškīgās Mīlestības spēks, kas izpaužas uzticībā, piedošanā, paļāvībā, drošībā un godīgumā, ņems virsroku starptautiskās sarunās, kuŗas skar tik svarīgos rūpniecības, tirdzniecības, tiesību, prasījumu un īpašumu jautājumus! Cik droši tad nozudīs tiri materiālo apsvērumu kildas un nemieri! To vietā parādīsies "zinātniskie un loģiskie slēdzieni", kas tiek īstenoti "vienīgi ar izpratni, ka ir tikai viens spēks."

Bez šaubām, Patiesības spēks, kas atklāts un tiek demonstrēts Kristīgajā Zinātnē, ir pietiekošs, lai apmierinātu visas vajadzības ikkatrā cilvēciskā stāvoklī, vienalga, vai šī vajadziba pastāv fizisko trūkumu dziedināšanā vai tautu kildu nomierināšanā. Vispārēja Kristīgās Zinātnes pielietojamība un piemērotība dod iespēju nākt pie šī slēdziena visiem, kas meklē tās dziedinošo palīdzību. Patiesi, dieviškīgā Zinātne māca saviem sekotājiem garīgi izprast un pierādīt, ka "nav no Dieva šķirta spēka" (Science and Health, 228. lpp.).

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Adventure by Stage Coach

WHEN I was about twelve years old I had a queer experience in a stage-coach. I had been making a visit in Newburyport, and started one bright summer's morning to return to Salem in the stage. I was put in charge of Mr. Annable, the driver, whom I knew, and for a time all went well, but the day was hot, and I was tired with the unwonted festivities of my visit, and being comfortably ensconced in a corner of the back seat, and lulled by the rocking motion of the stage, I soon fell asleep and only awaked to see from the coach window the well-known great pasture rocks on either side, and to take in the fact that we had passed through Salem and that I was on my way to Boston. In a moment my head was out of the window—"Mr. Annable, Mr. Annable, you have forgotten to leave me at home!" The stage was stopped at once, and I heard Mr. Annable's hearty voice—"Well, I'm blessed, if I haven't gone and forgotten little Miss King!" "However, there's nothing for it but to go back!" So the horses were turned around and amid the grumbling of the other passengers, and the good-natured jokes of the driver, I and my bandbox were soon brought back to my father's door. And here I ought to explain that in those days bandboxes were much used in travelling, instead of trunks, being lighter and more convenient for transportation on the stage coaches.

They were made either of paper or straw and covered with a checked bundle handkerchief which was securely drawn up and fastened at both ends. Well, I was very tired and sleepy and did not open my bandbox until I went up to bed. As I untied the cover I thought it did not look quite right, but imagine my astonishment when the first thing I saw upon removing the lid, was a great bunch of beads of all colors, then came piles of gayly colored pictures, and the bandbox was filled up with pieces of bright calico. I rubbed my eyes, and looked at the cover. There was the unmistakable blue and white check, but I saw that the bandbox was different, being of paper while mine was of straw. Then I remembered that I had been told that one of the passengers in the stage was a girl who was going out to Africa as a missionary, and who was to sail from Boston early Monday morning. What could be done? This was late Saturday night, I did not know the girl's address, nor the name of the ship in which she was to sail. There were no telegraphs or telephones, and every kind of transportation was difficult, especially on Sundays when no stage went to Boston. And here I was left with beads and impossible gay handkerchiefs in place of my pretty little French calico dresses and the dainty laces and ruffles so carefully prepared by my mother for my first long visit away from home. In the light of these days this may seem like making a mountain out of a molehill, but it was a serious matter then.

My father went at once to the stage office, and found that contrary to custom they were going to send a team to Boston the next day, and would take charge of the missionary box and if they could find Mr. Annable, and if he remembered where he left the missionary, and if she were still at the same place, and had not gone on board ship, there was a chance of my getting back my box which contained all my best clothes. I confess I felt very miserable when I went to bed that night, for although my family did not reproach me for my carelessness, I knew well that I ought to have looked out for my bandbox. However, to make a long story short, all the ifs were surmounted, the missionary was found, the bandboxes exchanged, and I have no doubt she was as glad to get back her beads and gewgaws, as I was when I untied my bandbox, and found all my dainty small belongings untouched and uninjured.—From "When I Lived in Salem," by CAROLINE HOWARD KING, (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press.)

Maple Leaves

No gardener grieves
over an unswept pathway strewn
with red maple-leaves.

HEKIGOTO (1873)—Adapted from the Japanese by KENNETH PORTER.

Clinging To the Old Favorites

WHAT makes us return again and again to certain books in all literatures, forgetful of chronology and biographical dictionaries? What draws us irresistibly for the twentieth time to works of such different origin and character as Herodotus, Caesar, Aulus Gellius, Browne's Urn-Burial and Religio Medici, Pepys's Diary, Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, Boswell's Life of Johnson, and a handful of authors nearer to our own day? Is it not their breadth, catholicism, and sincerity? Is it not precisely those qualities which no sublunar systems of computing time can affect or delimit? If we take successively in hand the Odyssey, the Arabian Nights, the Canterbury Tales, Don Quixote, Gil Blas de Santillane, and Robinson Crusoe, do we without some reflection realise that between the first and the last in order of production thousands of years intervened? Most of the romances of chivalry and the Faëry Queen strike us as more antiquated than Homer, assuredly more so than Chaucer. The secret and the charm seems to lie in the fact that all great books are pictures of human nature, which is and has been always the same; and we are able to account in a similar manner for the stupendous popularity of such works as the Imitatio Christi and the Pilgrim's Progress. Above all things, they are strictly bona fide. They are no catchpennies.

We find ourselves with hundreds, nay, thousands of other books at our elbow or at our command, living in communion with half-a-dozen minds. We read our favourite books, and when we have reached the end of our tether, we recommence as if we were in the Scilly Islands, and there were no more obtainable or permissible. We never wax tired of conning over Bayle St. John's Montaigne the Essayist, Thoreau's Walden, Howell's Venetian Life and Italian Journeys. Cuique suum. We have known those who never let the sun set without dipping into Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, or who have some pet volume with which they renew their intimacy every year, as Francis Douce did with Reynard the Fox. There must usually be an unconscious sympathy in these cases, a pleasing revelation of extended identity, as if these other productions were what we should have liked to claim as our own, and as if we felt we should have said the same things and thought the same thoughts, if they had been ours. . . .

In the present aspect of our inquiry, Famous Books and the Best are by no means convertible terms. There are such, it is true, as fall under both categories: the Hebrew Scriptures, Homer, Herodotus, Arabian Nights, Canterbury Tales, Montaigne's Essays, Shakespeare, Gibbon.—W. CAREW HAZLITT, in "The Book-Collector." (London: John Grant.)

With Oriental Courtesy

THE curious, Oriental courtiership in Conrad's disposition led him to greet the humblest of human beings with gestures of servility; with strokings of the hand—with bendings of the back, and with verbal elogia that would have added glory to the Czar on his throne—and I have seen him, I emphasize, behave with an identical Oriental display before an old labourer's wife; his child's nurse; myself; a peer of the realm; Messrs. Gosse, Garnett, and Galsworthy; his own son, aged twelve; or the deaf, grizzled, tangle-bearded old farmer who farmed the land of the Pent; so that, if he were a respecter of persons, he respected all persons alike. Acting then on the conviction that every Briton liked to think of himself as having veins filled with Viking blood, that curious Oriental spirit of courtiership also led him during six-elevenths of his writing life to shower bouquets all over the sea from Tilbury Dock to Palembang and back by way of Sydney Heads. . . .

He had that curious half-misconception of the English character. So that he must needs begin his matchless "Youth" with the statement:

"This could have happened nowhere but in England where men and sea interpenetrate, so to speak."—From "Portraits From Life," by FORD MADOX FORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

The Winter Will Come To the Red Hill

THE winter will come to the red hill,
To the bee-woven vale,
And the gossiping forest will grow still,
The bright stream pale.

The winter will come though the lark protest,
Though the snail cry its woe:
And the snow will sift on the summer field,
The last leaf go.

TOM BOGGS

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Homemade Cards for Special Holiday Messages

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Snip-Snip, a Daub of Paste, Seals, And You Have a Greeting Card

You or the Children Can Have Fun Making Them Out Of These Few Supplies, and They Are Individual

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even though the autumn blush may not as yet have left your portion of the landscape, it is not too soon to be getting ready the simple homemade gifts and Christmas cards that take time and should not crowd the weeks just before the holiday. Christmas cards, such pretty ones, are already in the shops, or you may have stocked up on fascinating foreign ones when you were abroad this summer; but however many you have bought or will buy, you will probably find it a lot of fun to make a supply of gay holiday cards yourself. At any rate the children in your family will enjoy doing so.

Have you saved a supply of last year's cards? If you have, all you need beyond that are sheets of printed Christmas wrapping papers, some heavy colored papers, gay holiday seals, colored poster paints, scissors, paste, and a dash of ingenuity. The more dash the better.

The reason you saved those cards was probably because they had such attractive pictures on them. Cut out the pictures in various shapes, sometimes merely a decoration will be what you use, and sometimes even the message, and choose good looking backgrounds for each. It is often pretty to mount the picture on a mat of one color (perhaps gold or silver) then mount the combination upon your colored folder that you have made for your actual card. Sometimes instead of cutting your picture, tearing it will prove more interesting, to give it a sort of deckled edge. Running the back of your finger nail along the torn edge will give it a finished look. With your paintbrush and white or colored poster paint, a brief holiday greeting can be put on in script (or painting if you are good) and your own personal message written on the inside of the folder in ink, with your name, and there you are! Some of them can be decorated with seals that have a greeting already on them; this instead of your poster-painted greeting. When you get into it, you will know what you wish to do with each one.

Begin With Envelopes

But to begin at the beginning. With the heavy colored paper, various plain colors, and some silver or gold, make your folders in whatever sizes will go readily into the envelopes you are using. (You can buy envelopes and line them with bits of colored tissue paper for gaiety. Get rather squarish ones; they look more like card envelopes. And the stock they are made of should not be the ordinary letter kind. Best get your envelopes first, before you cut your folders.)

Next collect all sorts of decorations cut from old cards, old Christmas magazines, and colored Christmas advertisements, and begin to make your designs. Some of your cards can be really pretty and artistic ones, built around some lovely pictures—a winter scene, a group of carolers, or a lighted holiday candle—with a friendly, dignified greeting on it. But there is a chance, when you make your own cards, to have gay whimsical ones, too, and they may even be designed with someone specially in mind—a child who likes animals, or a girl who enjoys skiing. For these humorous cards you might cut out some of the funny gay pictures printed on the bright holiday wrapping papers. Every year these wrapping papers seem cleverer and more full of fun, and a package of one kind will not only give you enough for wrapping a few parcels but also provide one or two sheets to cut up for these homemade Christmas cards as well. Paste your cutouts on at odd angles.

For Example

For example, we have seen a card made of two cunning brown gingerbread men cut from a 1938 holiday wrapping paper, and mounted on a very blue folder of heavy paper. A tiny candle spray cut from the same wrapping paper is added for decoration, "Yuletide Greetings" is written on the front in white poster paint or ink, with a brush. Inside is a place for one of those little personal notes that make a Christmas card precious to the friend who receives it, perhaps that friend is a little boy with big brown eyes or a little girl with braids.

Another card made of cutouts from wrapping paper, was a Christmas green and yellow star combination pasted on a white folder.

Yet another was a kiddies' card with Santa and brownies hard at work on a doll house. When you buy your wrapping papers this year (and if you wish the best ones you should do it right away before they are gone!) you might like to choose at least some of them with these Christmas card cutouts in mind.

A Few Reminders

When you make your folders, plan the shapes in order to get the most out of your large sheet of heavy paper. Some of your cards can be single sheets, instead of folders, which will use up odd remnants. In fact some can be small—only remember that tiny envelopes are sometimes lost in the heavy holiday mail. Small bits can of course be used for making little greeting cards to enclose in packages, too, or to decorate the outside of packages.

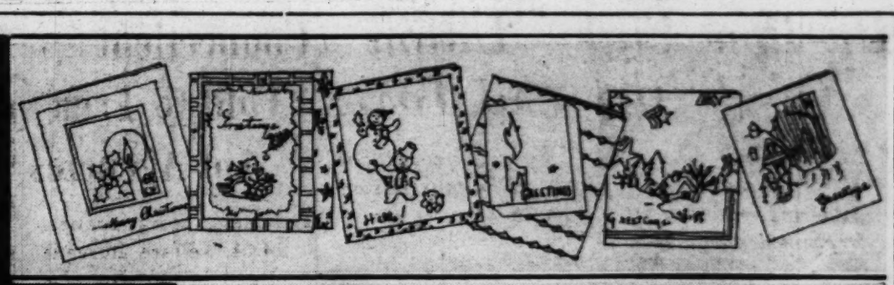
In folding your folders, use a ruler edge, and run along it a pointed implement that will mark the fold without cutting it. It will then fold neatly and straight. Deckle edges on one or two sides, if desired, can be made by tearing.

In pasting a cutout from wrapping paper in place, cover the entire back of the design with paste, and after laying it on the folder or mount, press it gently from the center outward to have it smooth and eliminate any possibility of bubbles. Seals, new ones, are already covered with stickum; in fact you will wish to be sure you are putting them in the right places, for once down they are there for keeps. Pictures from old cards are usually on stiff paper and can be pasted merely at the corners.

Linings for the envelopes are pasted only in about three places, in light dots at the edge, rather like tacking. The lining need not go inside both faces of the envelope, but simply inside the front face and up the flap.

M. J. T.

Courtesy of Dennison Manufacturing Company



The Girl at the Left Is Making Christmas Cards as Suggested in the Accompanying Article. Cutouts From Holiday Wrapping Papers, From Old Cards, and From Other Sources, Are Prettily Mounted Upon Colored Folders, and Inscribed With Gay Greetings. Some Suggested Designs Are Sketched for You in the Drawing at Upper Right. Below It Is a Kiddie Card Showing Santa's Workshop. The Folder Is of Heavy White Art Paper, Torn Along the Edges. The Cutouts Are From Holiday Wrapping, in Red, Blue, White, and Black. At Lower Left a Simple Blue Folder With Torn Edges Is Spattered With White Ink and Decorated With a Cutout Design. Lower Right, Brown Gingerbread Figures on a Blue Folder.

Making Ready the Old House

Adventures in Home Making

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maine

For fifteen years, the house had stood empty; big, stark, sturdy and well-kept, it was almost imposing with its broad lawn and its tall elms.

For more than fifteen years, we had longed to own a home in this same neighborhood. We knew the history of the house—for nearly a century it had been used, kept in repair, altered, and modernized according to changing standards of living. Even through the years of emptiness, it had been well cared for, the taxes paid, the title clear, the insurance maintained.

But unfortunately for the owners, there seemed to be no market for so large a house, and each year the price dropped while the cost of maintenance increased. At last, the owners were forced to sell at a figure so absurdly low that we were able to buy, and yet afford the extensive alterations necessary to adapt the place to our needs.

Unlike the majority of old houses, this was equipped with wiring, plumbing, and heating which, though not strictly modern, were still in usable condition. Such items and the concrete cellar, the brass water pipes, the radiator and bathroom fixtures—even the kitchen stove and the hard-wood flooring—were adaptable to future use. The major expense would be the labor of tearing down, clearing away, and rebuilding.

♪ ♪ ♪

We engaged a boss carpenter of long experience and familiarity with the local labor and materials. The renovation of the plumbing, wiring, and heating systems went to contractors recommended to us directly by the boss carpenter.

The work began in August. Each morning, with my basket of needlework, my Monitor and other periodicals, my sandwich and my Thermos bottle, I went to the new home site and established myelf on the porch or under a tree, to be available in case I was needed. Hardly a day passed without the boss carpenter's seeking me out, and asking me just what I wished to have done with this cupboard, or that partition; without a salesman calling, or a neighbor wishing to buy some of the discarded windows, doors, and roofing with which the premises were strewn.

September came. The younger children went away to school, leaving just one daughter and myself in our rented house. So we relinquished the house, stored our furniture in an outbuilding on the new premises, and took up our abode in the midst of what appeared at that time to be a hopeless wreck.

♪ ♪ ♪

But after all, we were not too uncomfortable. We had one well-furnished bedroom on the first floor, which would need no alteration; we had the kitchen, which would need little; we had a small downstairs lavatory still intact. We had two easy chairs, a typewriter, a dog and a radio. And let me not forget! our books and our knitting.

Beginning at seven each morning we had the proverbial privacy of the goldfish. Workmen numbering from four to ten, according to the demands of the job, were constantly coming and going, ripping, hammering, sawing, hour after hour, while my daughter and I made ourselves as inconspicuous as possible, in what chanced at that time to be the quietest part of the house.

Usually, we kept to the kitchen, feeding into the stove astounding quantities of waste wood which burned almost as fiercely and quickly as paper.

As the fall days grew cooler, the men assembled at noon in the living room, bringing in armfuls of waste lumber for the fireplace, and ate their luncheon in leisurely enjoyment there. At that hour, my daughter and I either went for a walk, or sat by our own fire in the kitchen with the doors carefully closed, leaving the "Carpenters' Luncheon Club" free of restraint.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the house was completed, and the final financial reckoning was done, we found that we had spent almost exactly the sum set aside for this purpose, and that the house itself was better than we had hoped for, for several unexpected refinements and conveniences having been "found" as the work progressed. The surprise and delight of the younger children, when at last they could really come "home" for their week ends, more than repaid us for the weeks we had spent in dust, noise, and disorder, while we had carefully and thoughtfully watched over this unfolding expression of the home idea.

M. F. J.

A Friday Column

When Planting Tulip Bulbs

Gardening

It is advisable to plant tulip bulbs late, because too much growth in the fall is not desirable. Begin to plant the later part of October and continue planting on into the middle of November. If the beds are well prepared and mulched so the ground does not freeze, you can make plantings even later than mid-November, but this is not as desirable a period to plant, since it is best if some root growth is made.

The planting site must have good drainage. This is imperative, or bulbs will rot. If it is necessary to plant where drainage is not as good as it should be, use a sand cushion beneath the bulbs, also raise the beds slightly above the level of the surrounding soil. Another good precaution is to remove the subsoil and replace with cinders, sand, or gravel when preparing the beds.

It is important to incorporate a sufficient amount of nourishment in the soil when preparing the beds. Use a complete, balanced plant food. It helps the bulbs make slight but necessary root growth in fall, as well as a very early spring growth which takes place before the soil can be worked. It further helps to produce finer flowers, and also builds up the bulbs for other years.

If you do not wish to lift bulbs from year to year, it is particularly necessary to plant deeply, since bulb plantings do not deteriorate so rapidly from year to year when planted deeply. The depth usually recommended when bulbs are lifted yearly is 4 inches of settled soil over the top of the bulb, a little less in heavy soil and perhaps an inch deeper in light soil. But for permanent plantings, where the bulbs will remain in the soil indefinitely, a planting depth of 6 inches is preferable in clay soil or other soil of heavy texture, ranging to as deep as 10 inches in a very loose, sandy soil. Also in warm regions, deep planting is advisable, because this insures more uniform temperature and moisture conditions for the roots.

A Friday Column

For the Ardent Golfer

Ruby Keeler, ardent golfer, is using a row of tees to fasten a new wool frock.

London Exhibitors See Return to Kid For Round-the-Clock Footwear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Kid is the last word in footwear, introduced by London and endorsed by Paris, according to exhibitors at a recent exhibition of advance shoe styles held by the British Glacé Kid Tanners. Next year, they say, everyone will be wearing kid, as they did 50 years ago, when old folk, young folk, and even dolls were fitted with kid boots, and when brides, if they wished to be really smart, went to the altar in wedding boots of white kid fitted with the neatest little elastic sides.

Glacé Kid Shoe With Mudguard Upper in Green and Tan, Shown at London Exhibit.

The present models are not quite the same, to be sure, the modern tailoring producing an elegant glove-fitting appearance which gives a slim line to the foot and chic to the wearer. But the lightness, softness, and hard-wearing qualities of kid which our ancestors recognized, are still there. It gives comfortable support to the foot; is essentially serviceable, inexpensive, does not rub, and is equally suitable for day or evening wear.

Featherweight sandals of glacé kid, exquisitely fashioned, and produced in a wide range of delicate tones to accompany flimsy materials or in richer colors for wear with brocades and lamés, are styled for the evening. For the afternoon there are distinctive designs carried out in colored glacé, allied with matching or contrasting suede, the pliability of the kid making possible the drapery treatment and softly tied bows which are so fashionable. For occasions demanding a rather heavier shoe, the new mudguard model is introduced, a band in contrasting color running round the uppers immediately above the sole, the same color being used for the heel, lacing, and decoration. The toeless and heel-less style which has already been found so comfortable continues, with the added attraction of perfect stitching and decorative punching.

A new design is seen in a model in which the kid is drawn up from the front to form two high bows at the opening. Another idea is to gather the front piece in large folds up to the opening without cutting so that it springs with a high movement well away from the instep. A third novelty is the new draw string which may be slotted through a little tube of suede running round the front opening to be pulled up on the instep, or else is slotted in and out of the kid itself, round the back of the heel, to be tied in a neat knot in the front.

D. A. L.

Glacé Kid Shoe, Recently Shown in London, in Blue With Uppers Softly Pleated and Slipped Through Gilt Buckles to Form Bow. Edges Are Stitched in White.

Gadget for Your Linens

Like all young wives, Anne Shirley (who has been married exactly a year) is proud of her linens, keeps them in spotless order. Her favorite gadget for the purpose are thin wooden "book covers" to be laced on over table doilies to keep them flat and clean. The covers in Anne's linen closet are covered with cellophane—easy to wipe off, keep dustless.

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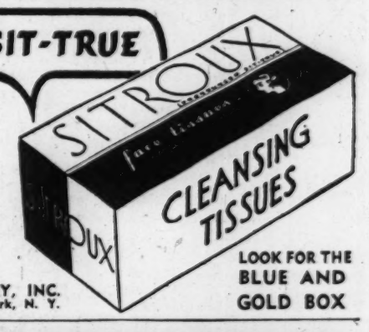

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1938

Boycott Urged By Saltonstall Against Japan

Candidate for Governor in radio address protests against buying goods from Nipponese.

Boycott of Japanese goods because of the low wage scale maintained in Japan was advocated today by Leverett Saltonstall, Republican nominee for Governor, in a radio broadcast.

Pointing out the Republican platform called for a tariff sufficient to protect Massachusetts wage earners and business men against destructive competition of low-priced imports, the Republican nominee said:

"In addition to this economic factor, there are strong moral grounds on which we should refuse to trade with Japan. That nation, in defiance of treaties to which we are a party, is engaged upon armed conquest of China, a friendly country with which we have always had close business and cultural ties. The Japanese are carrying on their conquest brutally, with cruel disregard for the rights of women, children and non-combatants generally."

Stop Quibbling

Mr. Saltonstall also demanded that "both the State and the Federal governments stop quibbling about power rights, water conservation, etc." regarding flood control projects.

He promised, as governor, to demand "flood control that will adequately protect and safeguard our people, our homes, our farms and our industries," and stated he would co-operate with the Federal government in obtaining a sound program for flood control.

In the flood areas of western Massachusetts, James M. Curley, Democratic nominee for Governor, last night attacked alleged Republican failure to provide flood control for the area and reiterated his promise to obtain $120,000,000 from the Federal Government to further the State Planning Board flood control program.

At Springfield a feature of the Democratic rally was the endorsement of Mr. Curley by Mayor Roger L. Putnam, Democratic Mayor of Springfield. Mr. Curley and the various Democratic state ticket candidates also appeared at rallies in Westfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee.

GOP Rallies Held

Meanwhile the Republican state ticket, minus Leverett Saltonstall, GOP gubernatorial nominee, who once again was confined to his home, held rallies in Revere, Chelsea, Winthrop and Lynn.

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, and Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, acted as the chief speaker.

Mr. Cahill said he was proud of the part he played in placing on Massachusetts statute books liberal and humane laws which have kept "Massachusetts the pioneer state in legislation helpful to the less fortunate among our fellow men and women."

"Much still remains to be accomplished," he said, "and as Lieutenant-Governor I will exert every influence of that office to further liberalize and broaden the old-age security laws. I will work to see to it that the waiting period for those entitled to unemployment benefits will be reduced. Meanwhile, as a member of the executive department, I will co-operate with all agencies of relief and emergency employment to the end that these agencies may be maintained so long as industry is unable to proceed with confidence and furnish opportunity for regular employment."

Wolfson Resigns

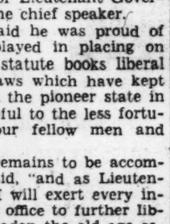
Julius H. Wolfson, Assistant District Attorney of Newton, resigned that position last night in protest against District Attorney Warren L. Bishop's recent action in endorsing Joseph V. Carroll, of Belmont, Democratic Candidate for District Attorney.

Mr. Bishop's endorsement of Mr. Carroll followed his defeat in the primaries by the Republican candidate, Robert F. Bradford. District Attorney Bishop is a Republican and appointed Mr. Wolfson his assistant.

While Mr. Wolfson appreciated this appointment he said he could not remain because he felt his continued association with the prosecutor would indicate that he approved of Mr. Bishop's action.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy and unsettled tonight and Saturday, possibly with light rain Saturday evening or at night; slightly colder tonight; moderate westerly to northerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight. Saturday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Saturday followed by rain Saturday. Cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, slightly colder in north portion tonight. Saturday cloudy followed by rain in afternoon or night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Saturday, followed by rain Saturday afternoon or night. Not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds shifting to west over south portion Saturday and to north over north portion Saturday, weather somewhat overcast Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	49	Minneapolis	40	38
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	56	46
Chicago	44	44	New York	48	46
Denver	38	38	Norfolk	50	50
Helena	26	26	Philadelphia	48	48
Kansas City	44	44	St. Louis	46	46
Los Angeles	66	64	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	70	70	Washington	44	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 21.
B—Minimum, Oct. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:40 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Saturday, 10:00 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:24 p. m.

Du Pont Fights Union Of Politics and Taxes

Give American industry chance to improve conditions of employees and general public, he tells Boston gathering—Business on threshold of great era of improvement, he says.

Taxation and the making and administration of labor laws should be separated completely from partisan politics so industry can develop its opportunities to raise the standard of living still further by creating more for less, Lammot du Pont, President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., declared last night at the twenty-third annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Mr. du Pont, a 1901 graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been instrumental in developing the du Pont Company from an explosive manufacturing concern into one of the largest diversified chemical manufacturing organizations in the United States.

The constant rise in the American standard of living during the past few decades, he pointed out, has been largely due to development, through research, of new industries giving new employment and providing new and better materials and products at prices within the reach of more people.

Real Progress Ahead

"I am convinced," Mr. du Pont declared, "that the laboratory has just begun its work of public betterment, and that what is behind us in accomplishment may be regarded as having been merely preparatory for impending developments in creating more for less.

"Twenty-five years ago there were few industrial research laboratories in America worthy of the name. The number today exceeds 1,600—in which upward of 30,000 persons are employed. Private enterprise is expending more than $800,000 every working day on research."

The factory, he added, is rapidly becoming a larger consumer of agricultural crops for reprocessing purposes—thus pointing to a permanent and solidly-founded return of prosperity to the farmer.

Unemployment Solution

By developing new industries and new processes, Mr. du Pont continued, private enterprise can, in time, not only care for the farm situation but also for the unemployment problem—instead of being compelled to pay for the relief of the unemployed through the roundabout and expensive means of heavy taxation.

"The industrial system, which has been charged with failure and impotence," he declared, "paid almost $90,000,000,000 in taxes to support the services of government during the nine years 1930-38. Not government, but economic enterprise has provided the money for relief. Not government, but economic enterprise has financed the WPA, CCC, Home Owners Loan Corporation, AAA, and all the rest of alphabetical services that were inaugurated under the emergency of depression.

"The tax system itself should be

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

About 60 Drivers Still Out as Truck Strike Is Closed

About 60 truck drivers remained on strike today after yesterday's general tie-up of goods moving to Boston terminals ended in arbitration last night.

These men, members of Local 25 of the Truck Drivers' and Helpers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, are still idle as a result of a jurisdictional dispute between that union and the checkers local of the International Longshoremen's Association with respect to a large chain grocery system warehouse in South Boston.

They stated this morning that they would not return to work until jurisdiction of workers in that warehouse is relinquished by the I. L. A. Further conferences with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration were to be held later today.

Cabot to Direct Red Cross Publicity

Press, radio and other phases of advertising the Boston 1938-39 Red Cross Roll Call will be under the direction of Harold Cabot of Concord, Mass., named today Chairman of the Publicity Committee.

Mr. Cabot is President of Harold Cabot & Company, Inc., advertising agency, 24 Milk Street. He graduated from Harvard with the class of 1922 and as an undergraduate was one of the Managing Editors of the "Harvard Crimson." During the 1936 Emergency Campaign, he was Chairman of the "Advertising Agency Group." For the past four years he has served as President of the Board of Trustees of Concord Academy.

Port of Boston Shows Increase In Imports for Week

Port of Boston Business

With carloadings and other business indices pointing to trade improvement, the Port of Boston is attaining its share of the general betterment, it was indicated today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Free-of-duty merchandise, chiefly raw materials, arrived at Boston from foreign countries last week valued at $1,500,000—a much larger figure than for any recent week.

Heavy withdrawals of wool from bonded warehouse featured imports for consumption, making the total value for the week $624,241, or nearly twice as much as was withdrawn the corresponding week a year ago. This merchandise was dutiable.

The total value of imports for consumption for the week was nearly $3,000,000, or better by $43,000 than the figure for the same period a year ago, and the first time in months the amount has exceeded the levels of last year.

In line with the upturn in the automotive industry, unusually heavy imports of crude rubber are flowing into the port, the figures show. Skins and hides are other large items arriving.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Oct. 15, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,913,047	$2,879,745
Imports for Warehouse	483,046	537,324
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	624,241	345,658
Duties collected	508,336	344,248
Wool Imports (lbs.)	854,772	968,322
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Oct. 15	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	12,186,554	11,855,119
Duties collected	$6,097,387	$8,120,068

R. I. Governor Seeks Joint Rallies With GOP Opponent

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21—Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Democratic candidate for re-election, proposed this week the two major parties get together and arrange rallies at which voters could hear both Democratic and Republican candidates speaking from the same platform.

He also proposed that he and William H. Vanderbilt, Republican candidate for Governor, devote the next three weeks of their election campaigning to touring the State together to appear at the same rallies.

Under the present system, the Governor said in an address before a Democratic rally in West Warwick, Democratic voters usually hear only Democratic candidates and Republicans hear only Republican candidates. Governor Quinn read an editorial from the pro-Republican Providence Journal proposing just such a two-party system of rallies, adding that while he generally disagreed with the Journal, on this matter he was in wholehearted accord.

Mr. Vanderbilt is a good public speaker, but in a debate he probably would be outshone by the Governor who has had long training as an orator and debater. At Brown and Harvard Universities Governor Quinn won prizes in oratory. His ability as a public speaker has been improved by his many years in Rhode Island politics.

Honest Election

From two sources this week Rhode Island's voters were assured of an honest election in November.

Secretary of State Louis W. Cappelli announced he would permit a recheck of every voting machine in the State immediately after the election and that representatives of both major parties and of the press would be permitted to witness the recheck.

The announcement came as a complete surprise and the Providence Journal editorially warmly applauded Mr. Cappelli for what it termed his "courageous action." This recheck, The Journal said, "is the longest stride yet taken to assure honest elections in Rhode Island."

Present election laws make no provision for such a recheck of all the voting machines. Two years ago a serious dispute arose and the Supreme Court ordered a recheck of the machines used in two commu-

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Connecticut Told to Trim Aid Agencies

Complete reorganization of 4 welfare bureaus urged in efficiency report, now accepted.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 21—Reorganization of Connecticut's State Department of Welfare to eliminate overlapping, duplication of personnel and equipment, and trim down the number of well-paid executive jobs is recommended in a survey made by Dr. Carl E. McCombs of the Institute of Public Administration, New York, for the Connecticut Legislative Council.

Dr. McCombs finds Connecticut's sprawling Welfare Department suffering from decentralization, overspecialization of social case work, and extraordinary high cost of administration. By reorganization, he says, the State can save $75,000 yearly in salaries, supplies and office rent.

Accepting the report, the Legislative Council directed its staff to go ahead at once with a draft of legislation to put the reforms into effect.

Frederic C. Walcott, State Welfare Commissioner, refused to comment on the document.

Four Independent Bureaus

The Welfare Department, as at present constituted, has four bureaus, each largely independent of the others, each with a director, case workers, accountants, and clerks. Two of the bureaus—old-age assistance and child welfare—maintain district offices outside of Hartford. In every case the two bureaus have chosen the same cities for district headquarters, but the offices are under separate roofs, two offices to each city.

Salaries of supervisors, bureau directors, and other executives eat up 20 per cent of the cost of running the department. Social workers stick strictly to the narrow fields of the bureaus where they are employed. A child welfare worker, an old-age assistance visitor, and a State-aid investigator, each tending to his own job, may all call on the same family.

Dr. McCombs sees no sense to this arrangement. Emphasizing that he is criticizing the laws, not the personnel, he recommends elimination of the present bureaus. Instead of 29 supervisory jobs, he says, 12 should be enough. District offices should be consolidated, four instead of eight. All work of the Welfare Department, according to his plan, would be divided between two large divisions, one to conduct all the social services of the Department, one to handle all accounts, bookkeeping, records, and statistics.

Specialization

There is a tendency, Dr. McCombs notes, "among specialists in the various fields of social work to insist that each category of dependent or otherwise needy wards of the State shall be dealt with by separate specialized units of organization. Child welfare specialists, in particular, insist that their work must be considered apart from other welfare activities. Special legislation, particularly for child welfare, has developed to an extraordinary degree."

But the New York expert feels the specialization prohibits a well-rounded program. "There are altogether too many categories of relief and public care to permit either economy or efficiency of management," he reports.

Higher Providence Milk Price Sought

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Providence Marketing Association of the New England Milk Producers' Association voted at its annual meeting this week to seek a one-cent increase a quart in the price of milk in the Providence market "to meet partially the tremendous losses caused by hurricane and flood" to Rhode Island milk shed dairy farms. These losses were estimated at an average of $1,500 per farm.

The present price of class 1 milk (ordinary fluid milk for household use) is 13 cents delivered, and 12 cents at the store. The price to the producer is $3.18 a hundredweight in the Providence market, as compared with $3.55 a hundredweight in the Worcester, Brockton, and Pittsfield, Mass., markets, and even higher in the New Bedford market, according to Association officials.

Proof of Manager Plan Benefits Is Given

By a Staff Photographer

Former Cincinnati Mayor Tells How It Works in His City

Murray Seasongood (speaking), first Mayor of Cincinnati under the reform charter. Seated, left to right—Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary Boston Municipal Research Bureau; Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for City of Boston; Chandler W. Johnson, Executive Director, Cambridge Committee for Plan E; William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner for City of Boston. Presiding, Mrs. W. O. B. Little, President, Boston City Federation.

State to Speed Bribery Charges In New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP)—District Attorney William C. Crossley said today Mayor Leo E. J. Carney, 17 members of the City Council and 14 other persons, indicted yesterday on charges of bribery and conspiracy, would be arraigned and bailed next week.

The special grand jury which returned the indictments resumed deliberations today with eight unidentified witnesses scheduled to be heard. The body began investigating alleged illegalities in New Bedford Sept. 26. A partial report was made yesterday.

Mr. Crossley, in Boston conferring with Chief Justice John P. Higgins of Superior Court regarding arraignment of those indicted, said he expected the jury would complete its investigation "within 10 days."

Mayor Carney branded the indictments as the "climax of a two-year persecution" and asked the public to "withhold judgment."

Besides Mr. Carney, the indictments named his secretary, James F. McKenna, New Bedford Works Progress Co-ordinator; 12 City Councillors, five Aldermen, Former Deputy Sheriff Joseph L. Millette and 12 others, one of whom was identified only as "John Doe."

Mr. Carney, nearing the end of his first term as Mayor after service as a State Representative, was charged with seeking bribes of $25,000 each from five individuals in connection with plans to award contracts for collection of garbage.

Custom House Tower Prepared For a Hot Bath

Frank Durnan of Philadelphia, made his bow to Boston today from the peak of the Custom House Tower. Clambering out on to the four-story sloping sides of the peak, nearly 500 feet above the street, he began preparations for giving the top of the toweer the first hot bath of its 23 years.

Mr. Durnan is foreman of the cleaners working for Brenner Brothers of Philadelphia, who were awarded the contract for cleaning the outside of the tower. Assisted by Martin Kane of Philadelphia and Charles McGrath of Boston he started this morning to put the rigging in place.

Steam will be pumped under a pressure of nearly 150 pounds to the square inch, from an electrically-heated boiler placed on the observation balcony on the twenty-fifth floor. The balcony will be closed to visitors during the process of steam-cleaning the granite, which is expected to take about a week.

McCarthy Assails Effort To Increase Old-Age Aid

Passage of legislation reducing from 65 to 60 years the eligibility age for old-age assistance and increasing from $30 to $40 the minimum monthly payment—as urged by James M. Curley, Democratic gubernatorial candidate—would more than double the program's present annual $20,000,000 cost and necessitate adoption of a sales tax or some similar all-inclusive levy, Walter V. McCarthy, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare, revealed today.

While Mr. McCarthy thinks it is possible the legislation proposed by Mr. Curley may be enacted under pressure, he stated that those advocating the program must consider the accompanying gigantic revenue problem.

The Commissioner pointed out that approximately 70,000 persons 65 years of age or over are now receiving old-age assistance, with the individual monthly payments averaging $27.79. The reason the payments average below the $30 minimum established by law is that from this amount is subtracted the contribution the old-age asistance bureaus require from sons or daughters able to contribute something to the support of their parents.

Flood of New Cases

It has been figured that approximately 22 per cent of all persons 65 years of age or over in Massachusetts are now collecting old-age assistance.

If this same percentage would hold true in the 60 to 65-year class, upon passage of the proposed liberalizing legislation, and minimum payments were boosted to $40 a month, it is figured that 25,000 new cases would be added to the old-age assistance rolls and the cost would leap to approximately $45,000,000.

Furthermore, Mr. McCarthy explained, if the Federal Government failed to liberalize its old-age assistance law to include persons between 65 and 60 years, the additional $25,000,000 would be saddled upon the State and the 351 cities and towns, thus necessitating a substantial new source of revenue. The only sizable untouched source, according to a recent report of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, is the sales tax which proponents say would produce between $35,000,000 and $45,000,000 annually.

Expects Legislation

Mr. McCarthy pointed out that Federal assistance now applies only to persons 65 years or over and that Washington provides 50 per cent of the money only on cases in which the benefit is $30 or less. On cases in which the benefit is more than $30, the Federal Government gives only a $15 maximum.

The Massachusetts Commissioner predicted passage of national old-age pension legislation within the next few years to include the 60 year and over class, contending such action is unavoidable with both political parties seeking the support of pension advocates in the various states throughout the Nation.

But in the meantime, if Massachusetts liberalizes its own old-age assistance act, the cost will be staggering. Mr. McCarthy insisted no additional tax burden can be placed upon the real estate taxpayer.

Those opposed to drastic liberalization of the old-age assistance act, at least until the Federal Government change its own law and provides additional revenue through its broader tax powers, point to Colorado's financial problem arising from adoption of a $45-a-month pension law for qualified persons over 60 years of age.

Repeal Asked

Although the Colorado constitutional amendment sets aside 85 per cent of the 2 per cent sales tax revenue, 85 per cent of liquor taxes, and 10 per cent of inheritance tax revenue to finance the pension law, since January the full $45 pension has not been paid. The average payment in October was $28.83.

Meanwhile, the Colorado Government is operating on a deficit because of the amount of revenue diverted to the pension system. The result is that the citizens of Colorado will vote on the question of repeal of the pension constitutional amendment at the Nov. 8 election.

In view of this experience, many advocates of Governmental economy in Massachusetts are anxiously watching the present battle between the Democrats and Republicans over liberalization of the pension system. Mr. Curley, on the one hand, promises reduction of the age limit to 60 years and a $40-a-month minimum payment. On the other hand, Leverett Saltonstall, Republican nominee for Governor, promises old-age assistance "commensurate with Governmental revenue resources."

Parents Clause

Despite the tremendous increase in cost looming through the Curley proposal, Mr. McCarthy is more concerned over the possibility of legislative approval of a bill to eliminate the clause in the old-age assistance law which requires sons and daughters of aged parents to contribute to the latter's support, the amount to be determined by the ability to pay.

Should this provision be eliminated, Mr. McCarthy stated, the costs of old-age assistance would soar, inasmuch as every person 65 years of age and over could claim the $30 a month minimum payment regardless of their financial condition. The elimination of the "support of parents clause," Mr. McCarthy explained would make eligible for the $30-a-month minimum more than 200,000 persons, over and above the present 70,000 persons collecting old-age assistance.

Were the entire group of persons 65 years or over to collect the $30 a month, the total cost annually would be nearly $100,000,000 a year, or nearly $25,000,000 more than the entire State budget for 1938.

Pay Rise Seen In Plan E And Cut in Taxes

Former Cincinnati Mayor, where plan works, says employees gain most benefits by scheme.

Perhaps more than any other social group in a municipality, city employees stand to reap benefits of higher wages and more "pay-envelope" security under the council-manager form of city government, popularly known as Plan E and upon which Cambridge will vote on election day.

This is the message Murray Seasongood brought to Boston and Massachusetts today. Mr. Seasongood is accredited throughout the United States as a pioneer in the council-manager form of city government through which he brought—as first reform Mayor—great municipal improvements to Cincinnati—among them higher wages of Cincinnati city employees.

Mr. Seasongood addressed the Boston City Federation, a women's organization, at the YWCA Auditorium. He was joined on the stage by Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., and Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly who represented Mayor Tobin; by Chandler W. Johnson, leader of the Plan E movement in Cambridge and by H. C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. Mrs. W. O. B. Little, president of the Federation, presided.

Taxes Down, Wages Up

Under the council-manager form of Government, Mr. Seasongood told his audience of 300 women, efficiency of operation and management of a city's affairs can be achieved. By so doing not only is the tax rate decreased aiding all groups throughout the city, but wages are increased and retirement and pension systems improved.

An efficient, economical government is able to effect so many savings in various ways that the tax rate is reduced, the city's credit improved, industries and business are induced to come to the community and thus the city employee's pay envelope is not only made more secure, but the pay is increased and likewise more liberal retirements and pensions are assured, Mr. Seasongood said.

He repeatedly emphasized to his audience that he spoke from experience because the innovation of the council-manager form of government in Cincinnati has brought these very results.

Mr. Seasongood declared that the council-manager form of government requires the proportional representation system of voting to assure this success. "PR", he continued, gives voters in a city a thoroughly effective voice in municipal affairs and councilors elected by this system are thus backed by an irrefutable mandate to work for efficient government.

Calls for "PR" on Ballot

The Plan E referendum on the Cambridge, Quincy and Northampton ballot provides that the council shall be elected by PR.

The record which council-manager form of government, elected by PR has made in Cincinnati is proof of its worth to city employees just as much as to taxpayers, for "the demonstration is there," declared Mr. Seasongood.

Whenever such reforms as this one are sponsored in cities, "certain stock arguments" are raised against them by those who oppose good government, he continued.

"These arguments are never true," said Mr. Seasongood. Organized labor has a mutual interest in good municipal government with other groups in cities and in Cincinnati, under proportional representation, a labor leader was elected to the City Council and had a voice in city affairs.

The attempt by some groups to spread reports that labor is opposed to such movements for good government as Plan E is "just another one of those stories," the speaker said.

Labor Reaps Reward

In Cincinnati, labor reaped the reward of good government by higher wages in industry, just as did the city employee. Mr. Seasongood stated that under the council-manager regime in Cincinnati one of the largest department stores in Ohio located in Cincinnati encouraged to do so because it would not be "held up" for tribute in various ways by public graft.

Likewise, he said, the railroads which had for years delayed construction of a needed Union Station in Cincinnati, built a large railway terminal under the good government regime when it became clear to business leaders that no tribute would be levied for graft during construction.

Arguments are frequently raised by opponents of Plan E, Mr. Season-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Yankee Fable," new comedy by Lewis Meltzer, presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Ina Claire. Staged by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me" musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto" 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Trans-Lux Theater—
Latest newsreels, Wellesley College fashions, sports, travel and cartoons. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
"Having Wonderful Time," featuring Ginger Rogers. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with David Niven and Loretta Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. 2:15, 5:25, 8:40. Also "Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Keith Memorial—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:40 a. m., 2 6:20, 9:45. Also Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with Juna Travis. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also March of Time. 1:40, 4:15, 6:40, 9:15.

Repertory—
"Goldwyn Follies," with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. Also "International Settlement," featuring Dolores del Rio and George Saunders. Continuous from 13 noon to 11 p. m.

University—
Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Four's a Crowd." 2, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Safety in Numbers," with the Jones Family. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Children's Movie at 10 a. m. Jane Withers in "Rascals." Also Dick Tracy Returns." No. 7.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Garden of the Moon," featuring Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 1, 3:55 6:50, 9:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also Jane Bryan and Ronald Reagan in "Girls on Probation." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, and Alice Faye. Also a new March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Strand—
Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone and Robert Young in "Three Comrades." Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with Janet Chapman and John Litel.

E. K. O. Boston—
"Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

Exeter—
Preston Foster and Madge Evans in "Army Girl." 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck. 3:35, 6:30, 9:20.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girl's School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan and Harry Carey. Scollay: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 9:55. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. Also "Arkansas Traveler," with Bob Burns and Fay Bainter. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05.

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Siam," "The Mystery of Marahal Ney," Pete Smith on "Football," "Going Places With Graham McNamee," "Kingdom for a Horse," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 3:10 6:30, 9:30. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Gladiator," starring Joe E. Brown. 2:00, 5:15, 8:20. Also "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:44, 6:53, 9:53.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Boston-Penobscot River Cargo Line Saved by Spuds, Sardines and Sense

Modern education and a sprinkling of Yankee common sense which was administered to the shipping fraternity a few months ago in the form of a new venture in ocean freight transportation, are proving successful, despite the cry of "doubting Thomases" that "it can't be done."

An old fishing trawler that had been converted into a freight carrier, was obtained and put into operation on the water route between Boston and Penobscot River ports in Maine by the newly-established Seaboard Navigation Company. The Eastern Steamship Lines, had previously abandoned all steamship service on that run.

Cargoes were obtained and moved expeditiously by the new line. Seasonal products were handled to the benefit of all concerned. The sardine output in Maine canneries proved helpful in providing freight.

Business increased and now the company plans expansion. Another old fishing trawler—this time, the Breeze—has been taken over by the company to operate on the run of the steamer Penobscot as their first vessel is called. The newest addition is to be renamed the Kennebec, after repairs are made, releasing the Penobscot free to conquer new fields.

Maine's potato harvest is in the market and demand beckons from Philadelphia, Norfolk and Baltimore. The new company is taking advantage of the opportunity and the steamship Penobscot is to ply from ports in Maine to the three Atlantic ports, taking potatoes south and anything that is offered for return cargo.

What's Going On in the Arts

'That Certain Age'

Hollywood's child stars have an inconvenient way of growing up. It is a problem to producers holding their contracts to know what to do with them, profitably, at the inconvenient, fast-growing age. In "Love Finds Andy Hardy" they seemed to have found a solution—if not a new vein of box-office gold, which was worth further exploration.

At the Keith Memorial, Deanna Durbin is next in line for adolescent romance in the occasionally musical "That Certain Age." She complicates the juvenile love interest by a mainly humorous, slightly tragic, "crush" on one of those fabulous reporters met only on the screen. Melvyn Douglas is as convincing as possible as this glamorous individual, who drops off for a few days between assignments in Spain and China.

Jackie Cooper, whose tear-filled eyes contributed to the anguished moments of "The Champ," proves that they are still effective, as his romance with Deanna appears to be broken for a little while. Jack Searl—the spotlessly attired villain of various earlier juvenile pictures—is shown to be many inches taller as he plays Jackie's brother.

There are many amusing moments and some catchy Jimmy McHugh melodies, pleasantly sung by Deanna.

"Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with Joe Penner, is the "second feature"—distinctly so. There is also a new Walt Disney color cartoon, "Polar Trappers."

'Garden of the Moon'

In "Garden of the Moon," at the Fenway and Paramount, Pat O'Brien as a continually double-crossing night club manager is so good that it is impossible to think of him as the "villain of the piece." The results of his feud with John Payne, as the pleasantly singing leader of the orchestra at the Garden of the Moon, become more and more amusing as the story unreels. Margaret Lindsay is just as good as are these two, as the secretary of the first and the sweetheart of the second.

Mr. O'Brien has a little habit of breaking "the watch my mother gave me" to arouse sympathy for him and his plans, and is not above staging a racketeer shooting in order to plead with his "last breaths" for his rival's signature to a contract.

There are some good song numbers, well played and sung, including "Love Is Where You Find It," and "Confidentially."

The gaiety of this picture is soon counteracted by the harrowing sequences of another Warner Brothers court room and prison stories of innocence enmeshed in the toils of the law and blackmail. "Girls on Probation," with Jane Bryan and Ronald Reagan playing the leads, does however point constructively—though rather hesitatingly—at the real value of the probation system.

One of the best parts of the program is an excellent short subject dealing with the sport of gliding. Ted Husing's comment is really interesting.

'Les Perles de la Couronne'

"Crown Pearls" ("Les Perles de la Couronne") a Sacha Guitry film with Guitry himself acting a number of the parts, opened the season at the Institute of Geographical Exploration in Cambridge last evening, entertaining an academic audience, mostly youthful, and repeating a number of artistic proofs that stand well beyond dispute. It attested for one thing, mere pasticcio though it is, the pre-eminence of the French theater in comedy, just the same when the question is of dramatizing the photograph as when it concerns setting forth the manners of historic or present time on the stage. It proved, for a more personal matter, that Guitry is a master of characterization and a handy artisan in scenic direction. Further, the show proved, by help of one of Mr. Guitry's associates, Ermete Zacconi, that the true Latin language resides in the country of origin, Italy, rather than in the western end of Europe, where it fell under Frankish influences, or away off on the Isles to which it was borne by one Julius and later by a certain William.

The play of the "Pearls" is spoken partly in French, partly in Italian, and wholly, fair to say, because of an assisting reciter, in English. Wherefore it scarcely requires a schoolbook house such as Harvard so conveniently provides, for the laughs to take effect. Titles, too, projected on the screen in English, translate much of the Gallic and Tuscan lingo literally, and on the dot as spoken.

Guitry, talking as Jean Martin, who may be called the hero of the picaresque yarn, and as King Francis I, is a delight to hear; while Mr. Zacconi, talking as Pope Clement VII, is an irresistible charm. Lyn Harding, as King Henry VIII, delivers his lines of fake Tudor with plenty of punch, though he would be exactly as illusive a sixteenth-century figure if he ranted and protested in the modern idiom. As for the picture-maker's women, they remain mostly dolls, although Jacqueline Delubac (stage name for Mme. Guitry) manages to pull out of the tangle of masquerade as Francoise, the wife of Jean Martin, and to exhibit some first-class traits of impersonation.

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BAKERS OF CRAX

State Directors Of Aid to Jobless Ask Bigger Fund

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—A National Conference of State Unemployment Directors considered today a New England demand for reorganization of the group to free it from "domination" by the Social Security Board.

Delegates to the conference named a special committee to study the proposal, offered by Clifford A. Somerville, Maine Unemployment Compensation Director.

The new organization, under Mr. Somerville's proposal, would include all employees of State Compensation Commissions and would be financed by members paying dues instead of by the Social Security Board.

It would also provide for replacement of the Executive Secretary, now paid by the Social Security Board, with an official paid from dues collections.

The special committee, headed by Helen Wood of the Connecticut delegation, was directed to report on the proposal at tonight's session.

Another New Englander, Sterry R. Waterman, Vermont Director, proposed a special study of the needs of rural states. He contended a Social Security Board regulation limiting administrative costs to 10 per cent of State pay-roll contributions was insufficient to meet expenses of administration.

The delegates agreed to appoint a special committee later today to discuss with Social Security officials the needs of rural areas. Mr. Waterman's proposal was adopted unanimously by the conference.

Curfew Imposed Upon Quincy Youth

The curfew law, relinquished many years ago, became effective again today in Quincy when Police Chief John J. Avery ordered officers to secure the names and addresses of all persons under the age of 15 years found on the streets after 9:30 o'clock.

Stating there had been a wave of vandalism and general delinquency among youths he declared the streets were no place for youngsters at night.

Dever Declares Workmen's Insurance Scheme a 'Racket'

Elimination of an alleged insurance "racket" under which employers of 300,000 Massachusetts residents avoid the high cost of workmen's compensation insurance is being sought by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, in a bill expected to be filed today in the Superior Court.

Mr. Dever, explaining the case, stated that through employer agreements with so-called service companies, thousands of employees are being deprived of workmen's compensation benefits when injured in industrial accidents.

The Attorney General stated that under these agreements the injured workmen are forced to accept smaller benefits than they would receive under regular workmen's compensation insurance.

System Described

Challenging the service company agreement as illegal, Mr. Dever described the system, which he said came into use when business depression set in in 1929 and employers found it necessary to reduce expenses.

Under the agreement, he said, the service company guarantees that the employer's industrial accident damage losses will not exceed 75 per cent of the cost of his workmen's compensation insurance of the previous year. To carry out the agreement, the employer sets aside 75 per cent of his previous year's workmen's compensation insurance costs. The other 25 per cent he gives to the service company.

For instance an employer whose insurance cost totalled $60,000 would put $45,000 aside and turn over $15,000 to the service company, which in turn would give $5,000 to the Lloyds of London, for example, to guarantee payment of damage losses to the employer over the $45,000 total. Thus, if the damages totalled less than $45,000 the employer would save the difference. If the losses were greater than the $45,000, the insurance company would pay the additional cost.

Mr. Dever added that the result has been that the adjusters, which were the service companies, seek to settle cases for "but a small fraction of the amount which would have been granted under the workmen's compensation law."

Not Responsible

The service company contract also provides that the insurance company involved will not be responsible for losses unless the service company is retained as the adjuster in the damage cases.

The Attorney General stated that "under the law this type of contract is illegal and I am determined to stamp out this type of insurance racket."

Regarding the contention of the service companies that the companies with which they operate are non-insurers and thus not violating the law, Mr. Dever insisted they are actually "self-insurers," a type of insurance forbidden by law.

The Attorney General charged "it is an offense against common decency when by means of a tricky scheme small compensation is taken from the workmen. Usually when such compensation is refused because of a legal technicality it means that the unfortunate victim of the accident must go on the public welfare, thus transferring the burden from the insurance company, where it rightfully belongs, to the backs of the hard-hit taxpayers."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

40-Fathom Fleet With 13 Trawlers Gets New Owners

Thirteen Boston fishing trawlers—four of which are new, fast, diesel boats with modern refrigeration, and shower baths—have new owners today.

Ship's documents were reissued at the Custom House to each of the vessels, following acquisition of the fleet of the Bay State Fishing Company—also known as Forty Fathom Fisheries—by General Seafoods Corporation, a subsidiary of the General Foods Corporation.

Hailing port of the 13 craft will remain Boston. The new owners have 10 trawlers of their own, one of which—the Harvard—was launched at Fore River early this month. Their boats are named after colleges, but the ones they take over today are to retain their original names, taken from the sea itself.

These boats, each of which received new documents today, are: Tide, Storm, Swell, Foam, Ripple, Ebb, Comber, Surf, Saturn, Flow, Sea, Spray, and Whitecap.

Ratification of the merger by stockholders of the Bay State Company, give all its assets to General Seafoods, which provides the latter company with needed facilities to properly take part in the new fish era which is developing as a result of American demand for packaged fish.

The Bay State Company was the first in New England to use the type of vessel known at that time as the "otter" trawler or steam trawler, having introduced the old Spray in 1905. Today the use of trawlers—modernized by diesel engines and refrigeration—has become so general that fishing as it was known for generations is rapidly being displaced by the "machine age."

The Bay State Company was also a pioneer in the modern method of marketing fish in packages, known as fillets. At one time they had about 20 trawlers.

J. L. Alpen, Vice-President and General Manager of General Seafoods, with headquarters at Boston Fish Pier, heads the combined companies which retain the name of General Seafoods.

Food Prices Vary but Little

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Both lamb and pork are found to be a bit lower in price today by family shoppers, but beef holds to the relatively high levels of recent weeks, while turkeys are available at less than last week and chicken and fowl continue at recent prices.

Housewives found lamb legs as low as 21 cents a pound in one chain store system, but rubbed their eyes to find it necessary to take both leg and loin to get it at 21 cents in another large retail food mart, where prices are usually under those of the more commonly known chains. A small chain system offers leg and loin of lamb at 19 cents.

Shopping around proves advantageous, however, for another chain is quoting lamb legs today at 23 cents. The price in Faneuil Hall stalls where quality predominates ranges from 23 to 25 cents for legs. Pork is down to 24 cents for loins to roast, in the Faneuil Hall district and chain stores quote 20 to 23 cents, depending on the chain, which is 1 to 3 cents less than last week.

Turkeys are offered for 27 cents in big food marts, 31 cents in some of the chain systems, and 35 to 38 cents in Faneuil Hall stores. Chicken and fowl show little change in price, 25 cents being the usual price in chain stores today and 32 to 35 in Faneuil Hall district.

Seafood is offered in variety and at varying prices. While the swordfish season is over, the quantities placed in cold storage during the season are being withdrawn for marketing now. Large shipments of Japanese swordfish continue to arrive in Boston, the latest coming in this week on the steamer Peter Maersk. In addition, considerable Japanese swordfish is being withdrawn from cold storage to meet current demand. Prices in fish stores of the market district are around 35 cents.

Mackerel are in ample supply at 15 cents a pound for reasonably large-sized fish. Eastern halibut is 40 cents in some of the downtown stores and 35 cents a pound will buy a variety of things, including lake trout, large striped bass, fresh Western salmon, live chicken lobsters, fillet of sole and at the same price, but on a dozen basis rather than a pound, Cotuit oysters. By way of contrast, one large food mart that is circularizing Bostonians by mail, has several "leaders" today, including "genuine fillet of sole" at 19 cents.

First Florida oranges of the season are back in the market today, with 30 cents a dozen being asked for small-sized ones. Large navel oranges are 60 cents. California asparagus is in the market and priced in Faneuil Hall stalls at 75 cents a bunch of better than two pounds. Native strawberries are seen in some stalls at 35 cents a pint.

Fresh vegetables are about the same in price this week, Faneuil Hall merchants offering green beans at 15 cents a pound, shell beans, lima beans and green peas at 18 cents, broccoli at 15 cents, beets and carrots 5 to 7 cents a bunch, and Brussels sprouts 15 to 22 cents a quart. Chain stores offer green beans at 2 pounds for 17 cents; New England grown Baldwin cooking apples, 6 pounds for 17 cents, and blue Hubbard squash, 4 pounds for 10 cents.

Leon Stone

Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

nities. Except for these disputed cases, however, there has been no re-examination of the machine totals after the election wardens took their figures election night. While the law does not call specifically for a second count, the Secretary of State is empowered to make a recheck if he sees fit.

This year's recheck will eliminate much of the dissatisfaction which was stirred up in 1936. In that year in Providence, for instance, the charge was made that the Republican candidate for Mayor actually had won the election, whereas the Democratic candidate was declared the winner. All attempts to call for a recheck of the Providence voting machines failed.

The Shoup voting machines used in Rhode Island cannot be "fixed," voters were told this week by Samuel E. Shoup, son of the inventor of the machines who was brought to Rhode Island by the State Republican Club to explain the use and operation of the devices.

Mr. Shoup, in a series of appearances before Republican groups and public meetings, explained the various safeguards in the voting machines which he said make it impossible for dishonest politicians to change the totals recorded by the voters.

The machines also have safeguards to prevent any persons from voting twice, Mr. Shoup pointed out. He added, however, that a dishonest total would result if "floaters" were allowed to cast ballots and said it was up to election officials to make sure that only qualified voters were permitted to enter the voting booths.

New Home for Alice

"Baby Alice," young elephant at Roger Williams Park, is to get a new home.

Among the list of WPA projects for Rhode Island approved at Washington this week was a $30,000 project to build a new elephant house at the Park.

The pet of thousands of Rhode Island school children, "Baby Alice" was given to the park two years ago by Col. Joseph Samuels, department store owner. The animal is trained daily and has achieved considerable proficiency playing a harmonica.

Woman Wins in Oratory

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 21 (AP)—Miss Jean E. Douglas, personal secretary to Gov. George D. Aiken, won first prize last night in the state finals of an oratorical contest sponsored by the Young Republicans.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** Jack Haley, Lucille Ball, Virginia Verrill, and Ted Fiorito in comic round table "Home Versus Career."

8:00 **WIXAL** (6.04mc), "Pathways to Peace": talk, Francis H. Russell, League of Nations Association.

8:30 **WBZ** "If I Had the Chance": Cal Tinney interviews Fred Allen, radio comedian; Horace Heidt, orchestra leader; Lee Bristol, advertising executive; McClelland Barclay, artist.

9:00 **WEEI** "Hollywood Hotel": William Powell, master of ceremonies; Margaret Sullavan and Mr. Powell in "Of Human Bondage"; Francis Langford and Jean Sablon, vocalists; orchestra.

9:30 **WAAB** "Return of "Moonbeams": Douglas Stanbury, baritone; Moonbeams Trio; Rhoda Arnold, Veronica Wiggins, and Mary Merker; male quartet; orchestra.

10:45 **WEEI** American Viewpoints: talk, Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, on "Trade of the World Today."

11:15 **WBZ** Recorded program: Beethoven's Concerto No. 3, in C Minor, by Artur Schnabel, pianist, and London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Election Speakers

Democratic:

7:00 **WBZ** Democratic State Committee.

Republican:

6:25 **WBZ** Ray Keene.

7:15 **WBZ** Republican State Committee.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Spy Trials"
5:15 The Boston Hour	A. Rollini's Orchestra	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; pol. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dance Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Political talk	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or	"Vocal Varieties"	"Musical Moments"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter": drama	Warden Lawes' Criminal Case Histories	Lucille Manners, soprano; Robert Simmons; Frank Black's	Talk: Dean Jas. Landis "Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15			"Symphonic Strings"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen:	"If I Had the Chance":	Orchestra	"Symphonic Strings"	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	interviews		"Symphonic Strings"	Music; sports
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel":	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Organ and piano
9:15 music and dra-	Paul Martin's Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Dance Melodies
9:30 matic program:	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	"Moonbeams": variety	Dance Orchestra
9:45 guest stars	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	program	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00 "Grand Central	Maurice Spitalny's Or-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time":	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 Station": drama	chestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	dramatization	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:30 Jack Berch's Music	Felix Knight, tenor	Commentator	"Jazz Nocturne"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	J. Crawford, organist	"Jazz Nocturne"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Children's program	Musicale; talk	Saturday Morning Club:	"The Marriage Clinic":	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	orchestra; soloists	"The Marriage Clinic":	Studio speaker
10:30 Four Corners Thea-	Child Educational Talk:	"Charioteers"; quartet	"The First Offender":	"Shopping With You"
10:45 ter: "Our Folk"	"Swing Serenade"	Commentator	drama	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Vaughn De Leath, songs	Variety program: com-	Girls' Trio	Al Rawley's Music
11:15 atory of Music:	Male Quartet; soloists	mentator; orc.; soloists	Organ recital	Al Rawley's Music
11:30 Madrigal Singers;	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 H. Coif, violinist	"Four of Us"	of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; Dance Revue;	"Magic Hour"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News	stocks	Voice, violin, and organ	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "The Goofs"	Farmers' program; U.	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "The Goofs"	S. Army Band	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 All Hands on Deck	Farmers' program; U.	News Service	Women's club news	"Bull Session and
1:15 All Hands on Deck	S. Army Band	Songs	Sport reports	Campus News"
1:30 'Football Souvenirs'	"The Kickoff"	Bobby Norris, violin	"Gloom Chasers"	Short Story Editor
1:45 Holy Cross-Georgia	Fordham - Oregon foot-	Yale - Michigan football	Treasures in Melody	Navy-Princeton football
2:00 football game	ball game	game	A. Candelori's Orchestra	game
2:15 Holy Cross-Georgia	Fordham - Oregon foot-	Yale - Michigan football	Sport reports	Navy-Princeton football
2:30 football game	ball game	game	Sport reports	game
2:45 Holy Cross-Georgia	Fordham - Oregon foot-	Yale - Michigan football	Carnegie Tech. - Notre	Navy-Princeton football
3:00 football game	ball game	game	Dame football game	game
3:15 Holy Cross-Georgia	Fordham - Oregon foot-	Yale - Michigan football	Carnegie Tech. - Notre	Navy-Princeton football
3:30 football game	ball game	game	Dame football game	game
3:45 Holy Cross-Georgia	Fordham - Oregon foot-	Yale - Michigan football	Carnegie Tech. - Notre	Navy-Princeton football
4:00 Holy Cross-Georgia	ball game	game	Dame football game	game
4:15 football game	Fordham-Oregon game	Yale-Michigan game	Carnegie Tech. - Notre	Navy-Princeton game
4:30 "Dancepators"	Club Matinee; variety	Notre Dame - Carnegie	Dame football game	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:45 "Tea Dance"	Club Matinee; variety	Tech. football game	Carnegie T.-Notre Dame	Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Notre Dame - Carnegie	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Tech. football game	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "America Dances"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Swingology"; variety	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Music	program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Spanish Revue; news	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Football news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	Sport results	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time": Red	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 'Sat. Swing Club"	"Message of Israel"	Foley, soloist; guests	Mitchell Ayres's Orch.	Talk
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	Jim's Question Bee	Richard Himber's Or.	Mitchell Ayres's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	Jim's Question Bee	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Johnny Presents":	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John Philip Sousa Me-	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	morial Program	V. Cratil, songs
8:30 "Professor Quiz":	"Dictated But Not	Fred Waring and His	George Olsen's Orch.	Dance Music
8:45 questions; answers	Read": drama	Pennsylvanians	George Olsen's Orch.	Music; sports; talk
9:00 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:15 "Dance Time"	Henry Burr: soloists;	son, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"America Dances"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Labor talk
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	"America Dances"	"The Playboys"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	"America Dances"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra: Arturo Tos-	"America Dances"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 guests	canini, conductor	Colonel Merriwether's	Fats Waller's Orchestra	"Front Page Drama"
10:45 Political talk	NBC Symphony Or-	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather: news	chestra: Arturo Tos-	News Service	J. Manzanere's Orch.	Sports relay
11:15 Sports; talk; music	canini, conductor	Weather Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Features

12:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Music Hall chamber concert, Erno Rapee, conductor; Bizet's "Carmen," with Robert Weede, Ruth Fremont, Hertha Glaz, Jan Peerce.

12:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion: Earl Johnson, Maynard Kreuger, and Neil Jacoby.

1:00 **WBZ** (WJZ — National), "Great Plays": "Everyman"

2:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Walberg Brown Strings.

2:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key": Symphonic Orchestra, direction of Frank Black; Salute to Navy Day.

2:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), International broadcast from Oslo, Norway.

3:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic Society, John Barbirolli, conducting.

8:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra with Robert Nicholson, Viola Silvers, and Vicki Chase.

8:30 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), Ben Bernie, with Lew Lehr and Manny Prager.

6:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Silver Theater": Conrad Nagle, m. c.; Rosalind Russell and James Stewart, guests.

6:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform": Forum discussion: "What Is a Liberal?": Lyman Bryson presiding.

7:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "The Other Americas": interview by Edward Tomlinson.

7:00 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), Jack Benny program, with Mary Livingstone, Kenny Baker, Phil Harris' Orchestra.

7:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbitt.

7:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Sunday Night at Seth Parker's": dramatization with music.

7:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), Bandwagon: Roger Pryor's Orchestra.

8:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), New England Town Meeting from Faneuil Hall.

8:00 **WNAC** (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy.

8:00 **WAAB** (WOR — Mutual), "Bach Cantata Series": conductor, Alfred Wallenstein.

9:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conducting, with Lawrence Tibbett, guest.

9:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Hollywood Playhouse": Charles Boyer and Olympe Bradna in "Thunder in the East."

10:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines," with Ralph Edwards, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Gilbert Seldes.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 325 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 9:15 a. m., and 2:45 p. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.

Boston—Week days, 6 p. m., (11.79mc), 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3 p. m., (15.25mc) 19.6m WIXAL.

Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.

New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.

Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

St. Albans—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.

Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc.) 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3 p. m. (15.25mc.) 19.6m WIXAL.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Mondays to Fridays, 4:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.

Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women like to hear about people who are moving. It may be because so many of them like the idea of moving, too; even though they can't. The idea of a new location, new surroundings and so on, appeal to them. So we know they'll be interested in learning that Walpole Brothers, who have been located at 387 Boyston Street, are about to hold "open house" at their new home . . which is 420 Boylston Street. This is a most convenient location . . . for it's right in the midst of that popular shopping and launching center, there in the same block with Shreve's and Schrafft's and Fredley's and Carbone's. Furthermore, we find it pretty good as far as parking space is concerned. But if all available space has been eaten up before you arrive, there are convenient paying parking lots nearby. If you have ever shopped at Walpole Brothers, you know then that it is known and appreciated for its beautiful (to say nothing of unique in some cases!) table linens, laces, bedspreads, towels and what not. And an ideal place to buy trousseaux linens. Or replenish your long-established household with its diminishing linen wardrobe!

♣ ♣ ♣

A Toque Creation In Blue Feathers

When Ethel Atkins (344 Boylston Street, in the block we've been talking about) takes herself off to New York she makes every minute count. For she's no sooner back in her salon before all kinds of trick things start arriving for her clientele. The last word there at the moment is a darling little blue-feathered toque. We can just see it at a smart luncheon . . . worn with a bright blue veil; than which there is probably no color more flattering to one's complexion! And a swashbuckling after-Schiaparelli model in tan felt, that swoops up on one side, and then rushes right down over one eye in the well known Dietrich manner, in the next breath. And lots of one-of-a-kind costume jewelry. Small, or big and junky in effect. Her collection of inexpensive lapel gadgets is lots of fun. A couple of leather satchels teamed up with an umbrella, for instance! And fascinating metal heads of people . . . in gold or silver color. Unusual no end.

♣ ♣ ♣

Lone Ranger Dungarees Here

If you have a young Oscar who spends most of his extra time (of which there seems to be an overflow!) singing "Hi-Yo, Silver, Hi-Yo" . . . then you have a son who would like owning a pair of "Lone Ranger" dungarees. Like the ones we saw down in Jordan's Basement Store for an even dollar. Made of Sanfordized denim, they'll stand the gaff they'll get; for this is the type of covering youngsters would wear to bed, if they only could! Two pockets for all their junk that they truck around, with no less a personage than the Lone Ranger himself on one, and his Indian friend, Tonto, on the other. And if you want to carry the ensemble idea out to the finish, then do get him the sweat shirt that goes with it. Dashing colors, with his favorite radio character on it, for 50c.

♣ ♣ ♣

Shoes of the Last Word in Style

And now if you want to see shoes that are the last word in style . . . to say nothing of workmanship; take yourself up to C. Crawford Hollidge's shoe department, and ask Mr. English to show you all the new Laird Schober numbers. Prepare yourself for a few "oh's and ah's," though, for their fall line really is more than something; and then something else again! Bow-trimmed step-in pumps, with the long narrow bows on the side for a change, glove-soft leathers that give you old-shoe comfort the first time you wear them, and all the new colors. Particularly striking, and not too gee-gaw, is their pump of draped suede. That is, the graceful draping is in a band that goes over the instep; which is held in place with a beautiful big oval buckle. It has the appearance of a crushed belt, and is most unusual. $15.

Housing Plans Promise Many Jobs in Boston

Federal project waiting approval expected to give steady work to several thousands.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some 15,000 building craftsmen of Boston, now on WPA or accepting direct relief from the city, were looking toward the City Hall today for the signal to pick up their dinner pails and sign their applications for the first steady work many of them have had in nearly a decade.

The signal awaits the City Council's approval of Federal plans to tackle Boston's broad-scale slum conditions on a basis unparalleled at any other time in New England, to liberate hundreds of skilled workers from idleness, to wipe out submarginal dwellings in Roxbury, Charlestown, South Boston and the South End, and to give hundreds of families something better to live in than their customary cracker-box homes, at prices in keeping with average American pocketbooks.

Into this category of average Americans fall the modern "butcher, baker and candlestick maker" as well as shipping clerks, porters, street-car conductors, truck drivers, in fact every breadwinner who brings home $900 to $1500 a year. Census takers say that these people make up the largest portion of the American population, most of whom have been living without bathtubs, running hot water or adequate heating equipment.

Many Things Were Lacking

Light, air, playground facilities, and elbow room have been at a premium in the homes of these workers who will fit into the picture of new Federal housing in Boston, according to John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority. He said the $24,000,000 housing program will follow somewhat the layout of Old Harbor Village in East Boston and Newtowne in Cambridge, the first two Federal projects in Greater Boston, now practically filled with some 600 families whose dreams of modern livable homes seemed far remote until Uncle Sam came to the rescue.

Some of the 15,000 idle building craftsmen who will be pushed into jobs by Uncle Sam on the extensive housing projects will become suitable applicants for occupation of the modern apartments. Today in Boston proper there is only one major construction job under way, although some 100,000 persons represented by 25,000 members of the Building Trades Council of Boston, are dependent upon such projects for their livelihood.

That is why 15,000 craftsmen are now walking the streets of Boston or working at meager wages for the WPA. The one major project referred to by E. A. Johnson, Secretary of the Building Trades Council, is the Court House on Beacon Hill, which is now near completion, with workers being laid off weekly.

Steady Jobs for Thousands

On the proposed housing projects, at least 2,000 skilled workmen would obtain steady employment for an indefinite period, according to Mr. Johnson, not to mention the hundreds of common laborers to be mustered in. While this relief will make only a niche in the great block of unemployment in the building trades, he said, the effect may prove vitalizing upon all business, possibly to the point of rolling industrial wheels into a general recovery movement, he added.

To cite the backwardness of the building industry to date, Mr. Johnson alluded to the fact that during the last 12 months, about $25,000,000 was spent in Boston for industrial and residential building, compared with a normal building year of $40,000,000.

Compelled by small incomes to take over the obsolete dwellings are families who have not gone on relief but who are still able to pay their own way with certain limitations. Until the Federal Government entered the Boston picture, no one had attempted to put up new apartments for such a clientele, for after paying taxes on their declining properties, apartment house owners could make a profit only by shaving maintenance and modernization costs to a minimum or nothing.

Here is where the Federal Government has the edge on private enterprise. No taxes are required, which means as much at $6.75 a month per room, according to Mr. Breen. Some 294 families are now living in the Newtowne Apartment Community and about that same number are housed at Old Harbor Village which is not yet full.

The average breadwinner living in these apartments obtains three rooms for $4 a room and 5 rooms at $6 a room with modern heating, cooking, refrigeration, bathing facilities, and an abundance of light, air and playgrounds thrown in with the rental charge.

That is the background to Federal Housing in Boston, in which many glaring mistakes have come to light, according to Calvin H. Yuill, executive director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston. Some of these errors are being rectified in plans for the new development, he pointed out.

Originally, the Federal Government went at the housing business with the idea of putting men to work, said Mr. Yuill. No provisions were made to remove properties from which families were moved into modern apartments. As a result, Bostonians are still wondering what is going to be done with the shacks that still stand in Cambridge and South Boston as memorials to Federal haste.

Under the new plans, every vacated building in slum districts will be demolished as the families take up residence in their new quarters. In other words, the new structures will be built on the site of the old ones. Enter another unsolved complication . . . where to put the families while the model apartments are being built.

Hopes for Even Lower Costs

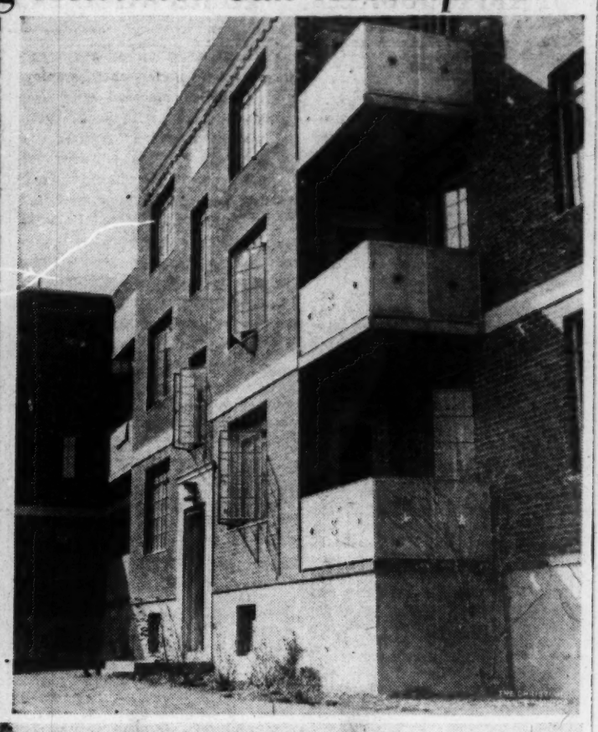
Also, maintenance costs will be peeled by improved construction and by leaving the landscaping to residents and reducing playground and park areas which require continued expenditures. In this way Mr. Breen hopes to reach down to lower income levels where even the family earning less than $900 to $1,000 may obtain modern living quarters.

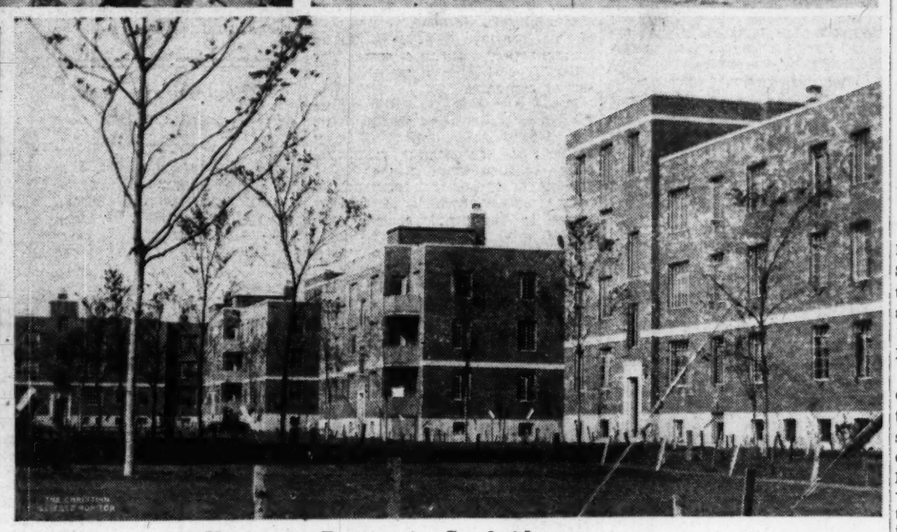
Accommodations for families with more than seven children, and there are plenty of them in Boston districts, are not provided for in the new projects. But Mr Breen, Mr. Yuill and other local housing authorities do not object to such loopholes in Federal Housing projects which can be plugged up later on. The outlook, they declared, is too encouraging to split hairs or to battle over issues that might jeopardize the launching of Boston's promising plans for slum clearance.

"While we are still several years behind England in housing," said Mr. Yuill, "we have accomplished in the last five years what took England 40 to do, up to 1930. We are still providing low-cost housing for families earning from $25 to $30 a week rather than reaching down to the direst cases of poor housing. Which means that we are still just scratching the surface of public housing for the masses.

"But we are on the way toward the abolition of our slums. And starting the machinery is always the principal task."

Boston Area Shows What Federal Housing Activities Can Accomplish





By a Staff Photographer

Old Harbor Village, South Boston, and Newtowne Project in Cambridge

Top left—Airplane view showing pattern of Newtowne, Federal Housing Project in Cambridge, designed for a maximum of light, air, parking, and playground facilities. Bottom—The Youngsters have a good time at Old Harbor Village, where playground facilities, fresh air, light, and elbow room are provided in abundance.

Top right—Casement windows, brick exteriors, and corner porches are part of the equipment of Old Harbor Village in South Boston. Bottom—Panorama of apartment homes at Old Harbor Village.

Army Air Base For N. H. Studied By Special Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 21—If the study of the local airport being conducted by a special board of the United States Army results in the establishment of an Army Air Corps Base, here, it would probably mean that 1,000 men and 120 officers would be employed at the port and that Manchester would have another new "industry" with a weekly pay roll of approximately $75,000.

The Board, composed of Lt. Col. Hubert R. Harmon, Lt. Col. Thomas T. Handy, and Maj. St. Clair Streett, flew to the local airport to conduct the study. The formation of the special board early this week apparently resulted from appeals to President Roosevelt by Senator Fred H. Brown, Democratic candidate for re-election, and John L. Sullivan, Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

Establishment of such an air base received Congressional approval when the so-called Wilcox bill providing for "the establishment of an air base in the Northeast" was enacted.

Du Pont

(Continued from Page 9)

simplified and co-ordinated. It has been estimated taxing units could be reduced to a tenth of the existing number."

Obstacles Encountered

Discussing means of beginning again to experience full benefits of mass production, Mr. du Pont went on: "What is chiefly misunderstood is that mass production can reduce costs only to a point, at which point it encounters obstacles, or fixed charges against it. One of these fixed charges is the investment in plant and equipment, upon which the investing public rightly expects a fair return. A second charge is the cost of raw materials. A third is the cost of distribution, and a fourth is taxes.

"The possibility of reducing fixed charges against the productive system as such, represents our biggest hope of further lessening the cost of food, clothes, shelter, and of all other articles that enter into living, and also of setting into motion again the economic cycle that leads inevitably to prosperity and plenty."

The program of business today, Mr. du Pont stated, is to lower costs of all materials that enter into living, through research and development of new sources and processes; to maintain high wages; to improve the quality and usefulness of existing goods and to develop new materials and new goods, and to create new tools, new equipment, and new power facilities.

Pershing Sails for U. S.

LE HAVRE, France (AP) — Gen. John J. Pershing sailed for New York on the liner Manhattan Oct. 21 after his usual summer tour of inspection in France as Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Cornerstone Marks New Era at B. U.

(Continued from Page 1)

Claflin, Isaac Rich, and Jacob Sleeper. And even though no addresses were given at the cornerstone laying, the assembled students knew that today was signally celebrated as Isaac Rich's birthday.

The "foundation stone" taken from Lee Claflin's home town of Milford, Mass., was laid by Stephen W. Sleeper, Trustee of the University and grandson of the third founder, Jacob Sleeper. The trowel was handed to Mr. Sleeper by Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, graduate of Boston University and leader in organizing the Boston University's Women's Council.

Even the intermediate stone, that block between the foundational stone and the cornerstone laid by Everett W. Lord, Dean of the College of Business Administration, held keen significance to the thousands of young men and women who have passed through the doorways of Boston University's halls of learning. For this stone is really a step taken from the front of the old University building at 525 Boylston Street, over which students have passed for 70 years on their way to and from classes.

Beside Mr. Lord in the group of dignitaries was former Gov. Frank G. Allen and John Houston, President of the All-University Student Council. The former Governor is a trustee of the University.

For one full hour, Commonwealth Avenue was blocked against traffic by 600 members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps who marched to the cornerstone laying and stood at attention during the official ceremonies. In front of them the scarlet uniforms of the University Band injected a splash of collegiate color into an occasion marking another milestone in the realization of Boston University ideals that form the theme for the University's alma mater song.

With all preliminaries leading up to the grand climax, that of laying the cornerstone, J. William Hayden, brother of Charles Hayden in whose memory the building is erected, handed the trowel to Dr. Marsh. Before sealing the cornerstone, Mr. Allen placed a bronze box in the stone containing the following historic documents:

Copy of the cornerstone laying program.

General catalogue of the University, 1938-39.

Copies of the Founders' Day addresses made by President Marsh, delineating the beginnings of the University.

Copies of several recent issues of Bostonia.

Copy of recent annual reports of University officials.

Copy of this week's issue of the Boston University News.

Copy of University Song Book.

As the ceremonies ended, students stood at attention, the band took up the college refrain again and the Charles River embankment echoed once more with the words:

O Vision Splendid! Thine the art
To make all visions real;
The call to serve with all the heart
Is blazoned on thy seal.

Protest Is Made To Ballast Shifting Aboard the Bluenose

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP) —While race officials fretted today over a protest against the Canadian defender of the International Fishermen's Trophy, Capt. Angus Walters' big salt banker Bluenose, her skipper ordered the titleholder out on a marine railway to inspect her underbody.

Captain Walters said he feared Bluenose might have been damaged when she struck a submerged obstruction while towing back to port after yesterday's unfinished race.

A failing breeze caused postponement after the American challenger, the schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, had taken a lead of approximately a mile, virtually insuring her victory had there been wind enough to finish within a six-hour time limit. Thebaud had negotiated only about 22 miles of a 36-mile course and with only an hour and a quarter remaining there was no chance of her finishing.

The protest against Bluenose was based upon shifting of ballast, which Captain Walters freely admitted. Under the rules, ballast must not be increased or decreased once a series opens.

A counter charge was brought by Captain Walters that Thebaud has been sailing with more canvas than the deed of gift of the trophy permits.

International Swell Week Is for the Sea's Top Hats

Sea swells of the North Atlantic are to be observed, measured, and recorded by shipmasters of all nations at least four times daily between Nov. 14 and 19, in the first international study of its kind, it was disclosed here today with arrival at the Branch Hydrographic Office in the Custom House of blank forms for shipmasters to use during the survey.

The International Meteorological Organization in 1935 started a subcommission to study all particulars of swell and it is the "Subcommission for Swell" that has organized "international swell-reporting week." The area to be studied includes the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

Data desired for each observation includes the date and hour, latitude and longitude, true course, speed in knots, true wind direction and force, temperature of the air and sea surface, state of sea swell, true direction from which swell comes, estimated height and length of swell in feet, true period of swell in seconds and velocity of swell in feet per second.

Swell is a phenomenon of general interest, particularly on some coasts, such as Spain, Portugal, Azores, Northwest Africa, and other regions where official swell-warnings are issued for benefit of shipping, the Subcommission for Swell explains in the reporting blanks. "Swell-waves originate from sea-waves produced by wind, but little is known—at least with exactness—with regard to distance covered by swell, duration, and force of wind needed to produce swell, time after which an established swell will disappear."

Pay Rise, Tax Cut in Plan E?

(Continued from Page 9)

good declared, that such auxiliary city services as garbage collecting will be done away with under this reform type of government. Nothing could be farther from the truth, he said.

It has been proved in Cincinnati that garbage collecting was not only more economically administered under the council-manager form of government, but also that the holders of garbage contracts were not obliged "to contribute 2½ per cent" of their earnings to campaign chests.

Meanwhile, the drive for Plan E continued in Cambridge today. Harvard students, barred from burlesquing the drive, remained quiet.

One Harvard Law School student, Frederic B. Dailey of 21 Chauncey Street, Cambridge, appealed to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court to compel the Cambridge Election Commission to put his name on the voting list.

Mr. Dailey's attorneys told the Court that he has been a resident of Cambridge for more than six months and is qualified to vote. Judge Louis S. Cox set Oct. 28 for a hearing on Mr. Dailey's plea.

Politics School Plans Announced

Max Lerner, former Editor of the Nation, now Professor of Political Science at Williams College, joining the faculty there this fall, will speak at the Boston School of Politics, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 26, at the Hotel Sheraton.

The School, an annual event concerned with the local, state or national problems involved in discussions of coming elections, given under the auspices of the Boston and Massachusetts Leagues of Women Voters, will be concerned with Election Issues of 1938 and conducted in three sessions, morning at 10:30, luncheon conference at 1 p. m. and afternoon at 2:30.

Mr. Lerner takes for his topic "What Can We Do With Congress." The announcement of a book by Mr. Lerner to be published in November with the title "It Is Later Than You Think" has challenged imagination and aroused widespread interest in this teacher and writer. Also on the afternoon program will be Arthur D. Hill, former District Attorney, Suffolk County, who speaks on Civil Liberties.

At the morning session E. Pendleton Herring Secretary of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration and author of "Public Administration and the Public Interest" will preside and direct the discussions. Speakers are to be Representative William R. Gilman, who will talk on "Public Money and the Public Interest" and John Barry of the Boston Globe who speaks on "Public Personnel; Elected; Appointed."

Questions on the ballot will be presented at the Luncheon Conference by Mrs. Fritz M. Marx, Mrs. Donald Born and Mrs. John A. Maguire.

Essays Sought For No-License

An essay contest for boys and girls of Quincy from 14 to 19 years of age with cash prizes for winners is announced by the Quincy No-License Committee interested in securing a vote at the Nov. 8 election which will prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The Committee of which H. J. Mainwaring, is Chairman, states that they believe effective interest can be aroused on the part of children, and more careful thinking on the part of adults who will assist them in answering the best reasons for voting "no" on each of the no-license questions.

Every two years all cities and towns in the Commonwealth have the opportunity to determine by vote of its residents whether or not to authorize for the following two years the sale of alcoholic beverages.

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Lady Douglas Shoes $3.85, $4.95
Misses' Shoes $2.00, $2.50
*Men's Normal-Treds $7.40
*Lady Douglas Normal-Treds $6.50
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Harvard and Dartmouth Primed for Annual Clash—Huskies in New Hampshire

Backfields May Render Stadium Game Decision

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some gridiron fans who have read about Harvard's glory in defeat may be smilingly tolerant today. And tomorrow the story may have to be written again. Dartmouth is in town and some 50,000 are expected to a new episode of the Boston Tea Party. The Indians from Hanover are here with a team rated much better than old John Harvard and while there is no ship to re-enact the historical scene the Indians are due to toss aside the hopes of the Crimson.

An undercurrent of admirable cheer hovers around Cambridge. The Harvard students and neighboring alumni have visualized their team face odds courageously on succeeding Saturdays and hold to the hope that repeated efforts eventually will bring forth victory. And un-sentimental experts have wavered in prediction despite appalling records. A Harvard victory can be nothing other than an upset and surprise, but it might, and can, happen.

Offensive Battle

Without dwelling at length on football technique, the game might be summarized tomorrow as an offensive battle. Harvard's forward line should match that of Dartmouth in every respect. The two lines being equal the Dartmouth advantage rests in better backs and stronger substitution. Both forward walls should open holes and the speed and open field work of the on-rushing backs, along with the defensive work of the secondary, should tell much of the story.

Both clubs will use the forward pass and on showings to date, Harvard just might have a commanding edge in this department of play. The Crimson has passed successfully against all three previous opponents and if unexpected barriers thwart the ground play, the Foley, Harding, Burnett and James passes may be tossed on any and all occasions.

This was the year Dartmouth was supposed to set the football world afire. Undefeated last year, the Big Green really looked ahead with confidence. Several things have happened since, including the loss of the veteran Harry Gates and promising prospects. Today Dartmouth has a fast, versatile eleven, but critics do not rate it so strong as last year's team—mainly on defensive weaknesses.

1937 Starters

Tomorrow afternoon the Green starting line-up will have only four men who started in their positions a year ago tomorrow. Whit Miller is back at left end; Larry Dilkes will be at left tackle; Bob Gibson at center, and Capt. Bob MacLeod at right half. Jim Feeley at right tackle played guard against Harvard last year, and Bill Hutchinson, left half, started at fullback.

Harvard has four starters tomorrow who started a year ago; the two ends, Capt. Bobby Green and Don Daughters, Ken Booth at right tackle and Torbie Macdonald at right half. Cliff Wilson, blocking back tomorrow, started last year's game at center. Tom Healey, left tackle, Austie Harding, Bob Burnett, Mike Cohen, Chief Boston and Win Jameson all played in the Dartmouth game last year. Ed Wakelin, Phil Dostal, Howard Nopper, Joe Cottone and Colby Howe were Dartmouth players who saw service against the Crimson last year.

Man Power

Both teams are balanced enough at this stage of the season with experience. The Crimson players are potential 60-minute men from necessity. Dick Harlow does not substitute except for express purpose or dire necessity. Red Blaik has sufficient man power to relieve his regulars and that advantage should wear heavily on the Harvard limited resources.

This affair should be a thrilling spectacle, just the kind the football student and fan should enjoy. There will be enough intricate football for the student to analyze and enough of the spectacular to keep the uninformed spectator on edge throughout.

They Will Settle All Arguments Tomorrow

Capt. Bob MacLeod
Dartmouth right halfback.

F. B. Colby Howe
Dartmouth fullback.

By a Staff Photographer
Don Daughters
Harvard right end.

Capt. Bobby Green
Harvard left end.

Detroit Coach Advocates Abolishing Point After

DETROIT, Oct. 21 (AP)—Charles E. (Gus) Dorais, veteran head coach at the University of Detroit, advocates settling the entire argument over football's point-after-touchdown by abolishing it and counting a touchdown seven points.

Dorais would settle tie scores by ruling the team which makes the most yards from scrimmage the victor.

The Detroit coach has made tentative arrangements to try out the theory Nov. 27 when his team meets Santa Clara at Sacramento, Calif. Buck Shaw, Santa Clara coach, is willing to co-operate, it was understood here.

"It will be a unique and interesting experiment," Dorais said.

The plan provides for an official scorer who would keep a record of yardage gained.

If such a change were eventually made in intercollegiate football rules it would no longer be possible for one team to lose a game by a single point after outplaying an opponent.

Those who object to the point-after-touchdown contend that it results in too many games being decided by incidents variously described as "luck," "technicality" or "accident."

University of Michigan fans argue that the Wolverines would have beaten Minnesota last week if the Dorais plan had been used. The final score was Minnesota 7, Michigan 6. Many other games have gone the same way.

Proponents of the point-after-touchdown argue that it is a tradition of the sport and that a one-point reward for the team with an accurate kicker or converter of any other kind is fair enough.

Greater Speed In Hockey Predicted By Lester Patrick

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 21 (Canadian Press)—Hockey is fast now but it is going to be a lot faster in a few years, Lester Patrick, veteran manager of the New York Rangers National League team, told members of the young men's section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade yesterday.

In outlining the work of his team and Rangers' farm system, Philadelphia Ramblers of the International-American League and New York Rovers, of the Eastern United States Amateur League, Patrick said:

"We're working on a continual five-man offence right now. The demand today is for speed and more speed. Players of 30 years ago could not touch the players of today, for, although a forward line is only on the ice for three minute stretches, the players are traveling at terrific speed all the time."

Hockey, Patrick predicted, will have an offence such as used in box-lacrosse. "There is no reason why we can't develop a five-man offence—it's just a matter of time," he said.

Patrick also announced that Ramblers training at Winnipeg, and Rovers would engage in a benefit game here Oct. 27. Rovers, chosen after Patrick's fifth annual hockey school two weeks ago, will assemble here early next week for the game.

Harvard Freshmen Play at Andover

Harvard's freshman football team, beaten 3 to 0 by Exeter in its opening game and 14-to-12 winner over Worcester a week ago, will meet Andover at Andover tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m., and the Crimson youngsters hope to be the first Harvard freshman team to win from the Academy eleven in the last 10 years.

Harvard last defeated Andover 19 to 0 in 1928. Since then the teams have played seven games, no games being played in 1930 and 1934. Andover won 6 to 0 in 1929 and 1936, 7 to 0 in 1933, and the teams played scoreless ties in 1931, 1932, and 1935. A year ago Andover won 7 to 6.

Andover this year has played three games. It won from the Bowdoin junior varsity 13 to 0 in its opener, was defeated by Yale freshmen 19 to 7 in the second game, and a week ago won from Northeastern freshmen 16 to 6.

Coach Stahley of Harvard will make one change in his rush line which started against Worcester. Tom Gardiner, former Groton tackle, will start this game at right tackle. In the backfield, Arthur Lyman will start at blocking back, Harold Tine at right halfback, Fred Spreyer at left halfback, and George Heiden at fullback.

Dartmouth-Harvard Scores

1882—Harvard 53, Dartmouth 0.
1884—Harvard 26, Dartmouth 0.
1886—Harvard 70, Dartmouth 0.
1888—Harvard 74, Dartmouth 0.
1889—Harvard 38, Dartmouth 0.
1890—Harvard 43, Dartmouth 0.
1890—Harvard 64, Dartmouth 0.
1891—Harvard 16, Dartmouth 0.
1892—Harvard 48, Dartmouth 0.
1893—Harvard 16, Dartmouth 0.
1895—Harvard 36, Dartmouth 0.
1894—Harvard 32, Dartmouth 0.
1895—Harvard 4, Dartmouth 0.
1897—Harvard 13, Dartmouth 0.
1898—Harvard 21, Dartmouth 0.
1899—Harvard 11, Dartmouth 0.
1901—Harvard 27, Dartmouth 12.
1902—Harvard 16, Dartmouth 6.
1903—Dartmouth 11, Harvard 0.
1904—Harvard 0, Dartmouth 0.
1905—Harvard 6, Dartmouth 6.
1906—Harvard 22, Dartmouth 0.
1907—Dartmouth 22, Harvard 0.
1908—Harvard 6, Dartmouth 0.
1909—Harvard 12, Dartmouth 3.
1910—Harvard 18, Dartmouth 0.
1911—Harvard 8, Dartmouth 3.
1912—Harvard 3, Dartmouth 0.
1922—Harvard 12, Dartmouth 3.
1923—Dartmouth 16, Harvard 0.
1924—Dartmouth 6, Harvard 0.
1925—Dartmouth 32, Harvard 9.
1926—Harvard 16, Dartmouth 12
1927—Dartmouth 30, Harvard 6.
1928—Harvard 19, Dartmouth 7.
1929—Dartmouth 34, Harvard 7.
1930—Dartmouth 7, Harvard 2.
1931—Harvard 7, Dartmouth 6.
1932—Harvard 10, Dartmouth 7.
1933—Harvard 7, Dartmouth 7.
1934—Dartmouth 16, Harvard 0.
1935—Dartmouth 14, Harvard 6.
1936—Dartmouth 26, Harvard 7.
1937—Dartmouth 20, Harvard 2.

Won by Harvard 29. Tied 3. Won by Dartmouth 12.

U. S. All-Stars Win

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 21 (AP)—In their last game in Brazil before heading for Buenos Aires, the touring United States basketballers trounced an all-star Rio de Janeiro team, 34 to 14.

Probable Harvard-Dartmouth Line-Up

Harvard Stadium, Saturday at 2:00 p. m.

HARVARD		DARTMOUTH
Capt. Green (171), le		re, Parks (192)
Healy (198), lt		rt, Feeley (192)
Mellen (175), lg		rg, Zitrides (175)
Russell (192), c		c, Gibson (185)
Coleman (183), rg		lg, Young (183)
Booth (194), rt		lt, Dilkes (200)
Daughters (181), re		le, Miller (180)
Wilson (185), qb		qb, Courter (185)
Harding (165), lhb		rhb, MacLeod (190)
Macdonald (178), rhb		lhb, Hutchinson (175)
Smith (188), fb		fb, Howe (180)

OFFICIALS

Referee: W. H. Friesell, Princeton.
Umpire: C. G. Eckles, Washington & Jefferson.
Head Lineman: J. McKenney, Boston College.
Field Judge: W. J. Halloran, Providence

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Wholesale Batting Shakeup

For fuel to kindle the Hot Stove League, compare the 10 leading 1938 batters in both major leagues with the first 10 ranking men on the 1937 lists. The absence of repeaters is truly amazing. What caused the wholesale shakeup? Was it the ball; the pitchers?

In order of their finish, the 10 ranking American League hitters in 1937 were as follows: Charley Gehringer, Lou Gehrig, Joe Di Maggio, Zeke Bonura, Cecil Travis, Beau Bell, Hank Greenberg, Gerald Walker, Bill Dickey and Pete Fox. Their averages ranged from Fox's .331 to Gehringer's title-winning .371.

Nine Dropped Out

Now consider the 1938 leaders in the American League. Jimmy Foxx showed the way, with Jeff Heath second and Ben Chapman third. Then came Buddy Myer, Cecil Travis, Hal Trosky, Steinbacher, Radcliff, Averill and Cronin. Notice that only Travis remains in the select class. What happened to Gehringer, Gehrig, Di Mag and the other boys? Perhaps never before in the history of the junior circuit have so many top-flight swingers dropped out of sight in a single season.

The averages further reveal that Gehringer fell off 63 percentage points, Gehrig 60, Di Maggio 22, Bonura 59, Bell 78, Greenberg 24, Walker 30, Dickey 19 and Fox 38. Even Travis slumped nine marks.

The National League situation is similar, although not so pronounced. Only four of the 1937 leaders retained their places during the season recently closed. Lombardi, Mize, Medwick and Lloyd Waner stayed up there. Hartnett, Paul Waner, Whitney, Camilli, Billy Herman and Manush fell out of sight. Camilli slumped 88 points, Hartnett 79 and P. Waner 73. To win the National crown, Lombardi had to gain only eight points and stop at .342. Medwick had captured the '37 title with a fine .374 figure.

Increased Interest

Although the 1938 campaign proved disastrous to a number of popular veterans, however, interest was generally increased around the major circuit by the arrival of new names on the batting lists. And, no doubt, such stars as Genringer, Gehrig and Di Mag will be up there again in '39.

A new star came over the horizon in the person of Jeff Heath, the young Cleveland outfielder. Jeff boosted his average exactly 111 points over '37 and pushed Foxx for the American title. Foxx himself bettered his figure 63 notches. Steinbacher gained 71. In the National, Boston's Debs Garms posted the biggest gain at 55.

Foxx is Boston's "player of the year." Last winter the Hub chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America introduced the awarding of a plaque to the season's leading Boston player, to be selected, of course, from the Red Sox and Bees. Jim Turner won the initial honor for compiling the lowest earned run average in the National League.

* * *

At their next banquet, the Hub's scribes will hand the plaque to Foxx, whose sensational comeback brought him the batting and runs-batted-in crowns.

* * *

The annual banquet, incidentally, will probably be held in January this winter, instead of February, as in the past. It is planned to hold it before the New York dinner.

Four Cities After Ice Hockey Championships

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Bids have been received from four cities—Boston, New Haven, Brooklyn and Clinton, N. Y.—for the national A. A. U. ice hockey championships in March, Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the committee, announced yesterday.

Prior to the Nationals the A. A. U. will select a team, probably an all-star combination, to represent the United States in the world championships early in February in Switzerland. The players are expected to return in time for the Nationals.

College Football Scores

Clemson 34, South Carolina 13.
Sterling 18, Bethany 14.

Harvard Should Buy Belmont

Something should be done about it!

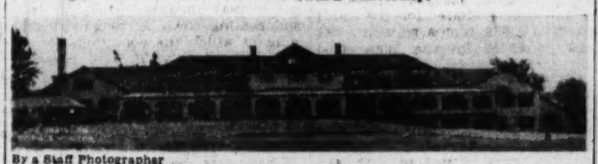
The Harvard student body could do much more for Harvard than arouse the ire of Cambridge politicians.

Dartmouth arrives in town today to battle the Crimson football team in the Stadium tomorrow, and Dartmouth is following the path of all successful elevens to invade the district. The Big Green is putting up tonight at the Belmont Country Club, and no team that has stopped at Belmont the night before has ever been beaten by Harvard.

It might be much more beneficial to Harvard pride to trade certain sections of the so-called Cambridge "Sudeten" areas and the ever bothersome Harvard Lampoon for control of Belmont, and close the doors once and for all to visiting teams.

Once Harvard owned and controlled Belmont Dick Harlow could take his own team out there the night before and end the monopoly visiting teams have had. In fact the influence might continue to work and thereby keep Harvard from beating itself.

The Belmont situation is far more important to Harvard football than the political "pow-wow" is to Harvard University.



By a Staff Photographer
Belmont Country Club

Northeastern vs. Undefeated St. Anselm at Manchester

Northeastern rooters will have to do plenty of traveling in the next four weeks if they plan to watch the Huskies in their remaining contests of the season. Beginning Saturday Northeastern goes to Manchester, N. H., for a game with St. Anselm and then for the next two week ends travels to Springfield for tilts with Springfield College and American International. The Huskies final game of the season will be played against Upsala at East Orange, N. J.

In Saturday's game with the Hawks, Northeastern meets its second successive undefeated eleven in as many weeks. Last Saturday the Huskies faced a powerful Lowell Textile squad that boasted four straight victories. Northeastern was the underdog from the beginning, but despite the odds managed to taint the Lowell record with a 13-to-13 tie.

Hawks Favored

Coach Jimmy Dunn's team again will be on the under side when these two elevens tee off Saturday afternoon. St. Anselm rates the favored spot because of impressive victories over Providence College, 9 to 0, and over Brooklyn and Ithaca, 39 to 0.

The Huskies have met the Hawks on three occasions and have been on the losing side in each instance. In 1933, the first year these teams met, Northeastern made its best showing, holding the New Hampshire eleven to six points. The teams did not meet again until 1936 when St. Anselm won 36 to 0. Last year the Hawks were victorious, 27 to 12.

In consideration of the adverse conditions which Dunn has been confronted with this season he has done a remarkable job with his team. With injuries to such stars as Capt. Bill Connolly, Bill Little, Foxy Flumere, and Arnold Kaufman coming at practically the same time, it has been necessary for Dunn to use a group of inexperienced sophomores. While these youngsters have shown up amazingly well they lack the polish which is necessary to make the Huskies attack fuction.

Saturday's game with the Hawks may see the Husky eleven as near full strength as it possibly can be this season. While Little is probably out for the remainder of the season, Connolly, Flumere, and Kaufman appear ready for full-time duty.

The difference Flumere makes in that Husky backfield was evidenced last week against Lowell when he entered the game at two opportune moments and in each case called the two scoring plays. He also is one of the Huskies best pass receivers. In the past two games he has caught nine of the 10 passes thrown his way.

Kaufman Returns

With Kaufman back at his regular guard post Dunn will not have to be concerned about that position. The 175-pounder from Malden rates as the best guard in small college grid circles, judged on his performance against Boston College.

Among the really bright spots of last week's tie with Lowell Textile was the work of two comparatively untested linemen, Malcolm Barney, a sophomore at guard and Bill Pomeroy, a junior tackle. Because of their outstanding performance against Lowell Dunn has made them first string reserves.

Northeastern's invasion of St. Anselm is being considered the first real test for the Hawks. The Manchester eleven, with the exception of Providence, has not found the going particularly difficult. If Dunn's first stringers can play their share of the game Saturday, St. Anselm will have a task to keep its undefeated and unscored-on record intact.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Fordham's footballers spent most of their practice session at the movies yesterday. Coach Jim Crowley had them look over pictures of last week's game with Purdue, and, after pointing out numerous faults in tackling, he warned his men they would have to be better in that department against Oregon tomorrow. Defensive tactics occupied the workout which followed.

* * *

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army, looking beyond tomorrow's game with Boston University to the Notre Dame clash the following week, worked out on plays which will be used against the Irish. The Cadets had a lengthy session of wet-ball handling, drilling through an afternoon of rain.

* * *

NEW YORK—New York U.'s "pony backfield" got the call to start again Lafayette tomorrow. Coach Mal Stevens decided to use his lighter quartet to open hostilities, then probably send his heavy-duty ball-carrying unit in to "mop up."

* * *

Syracuse in Midwest

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Undefeated Syracuse's footballers held a long signal drill, then entrained for the Midwest and tomorrow's game with Michigan State. Coach Ossie Solem took a squad of 33 along, including Star Guard George Hooper, recovered from injuries.

* * *

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate's squad of 35 held a short practice session, then left for Iowa City and their game with Iowa's Hawkeyes. Hal Lube, the Raiders' passing ace, still was shaky from the injury he suffered last Saturday, and there was doubt as to whether he would see much action against the Hawkeyes.

* * *

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell's gridmen worked long and hard on pass defense, trying to cure, before facing Penn State, the weaknesses which cost them the game against Syracuse last week. Fullback Vince Eichler returned to active duty.

* * *

To Use Same Line-Up

NEW YORK—Lou Little, after sending his Columbia footballers through a defensive drill against Pennsylvania plays, said the Lions undoubtedly would show "a distinct improvement" over last week's losing performance against Colgate. Little decided on the same starting line-up for the Quaker tilt as that which began against Colgate.

* * *

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's exacting Earl Blaik beamed on his Dartmouth Indians last night when they finished a long and stiff workout and said, "For Harvard, we're well prepared . . . very well prepared."

Blaik put his players through a long offensive drill, during which his deep reverses and passing plays were polished to the last inch. Capt. Bob MacLeod, Bill Hutchinson and Joe Cottone gave impressive exhibitions passing and receiving a wet ball, for Blaik fears rain during Saturday's Harvard game.

It is likely that the Indians will be almost at full strength for the Crimson, Howie Nopper, who started the Brown game in the blocking back position, was the only idler yesterday. He has been nursing an injured ankle all week.

* * *

Yale Line-Up Changed

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Ducky Pond announced that he planned to put another revised edition of the Yale football team on the field Saturday to start against Michigan.

Little Felix Caracciolo, fiery 5ft. 5in. guard, has replaced Cape Burnam at left guard; Bill Platt will be back at Center with Cy Taylor taking over the injured Bill Starbuck's left tackle position.

The rest of the line will remain the same. Buck Dyess goes in at left end, Charlie Miller at right guard, Bill John at right tackle and Bill Moody right end.

The backfield, unchanged, has Bud Humphrey calling signals, Al Wilson and Johnny Miller halfbacks and Bill Snavely fullback.

The Elis went into the Bowl yesterday for another practice session against Michigan plays. Bill Renner, Jayvee coach and former Michigan great, was heaving the passes for the Grays but without Wednesday's "luck."

* * *

First Renewal Since 1883

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—With the longest workout of the season behind them, 36 University of Michigan football players left last night for New Haven, Conn., where the Wolverines and Yale renew gridiron relations Saturday after a lapse since 1883.

Coach Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler drilled his squad for three hours yesterday, stressing pass defense. Except for right tackle, Michigan's line-up will be unchanged from recent weeks. Roland Savilla, veteran tackle, was injured against Minnesota and his place has been filled by Bill Smith, also a veteran.

* * *

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Another day of defensive drills marked Brown's football workout yesterday as preparations for Saturday's R. I. State game were all but completed.

Reserve backs Charlie Blount, Harold Detwiler, "Bones" Stepczyk and Sherwin Kapstein were given major attention in the expectations that they will see service in the game.

'Our Fifty?'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Ray Fisher, Michigan head baseball coach and assistant freshman football coach, has been the subject of one of the best football stories of the year.

Ray was officiating at a recent Ann Arbor High School football game when Bill Courtright, son of the Michigan junior varsity coach and Ann Arbor quarterback, turned to Ray and asked him where the ball was.

"On the fifty," Ray replied.

"Our fifty?" Courtright capriciously inquired, and Ray turned to make sure.

Rangers 2, Americans 1

WINNIPEG, Oct. 21 (AP)—Lester Patrick's Rangers edged out a 2-1 overtime victory over Red Dutton's Americans last night in the first of a pre-season series of exhibition hockey games between the two New York City teams.

Alex Shibicky clicked for the winning tally after six minutes and 53 second of the extra session.

Neil Colville of the Rangers and Johnny Sorrel of the Americans scored in the second and third periods, respectively.

Race Called Off Again

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP)—A dying breeze yesterday deprived the American schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, challenger for the International Fishermen's Trophy, of a victory over the Canadian defender, Capt. Angus Walters's big salt banker Bluenose. The Canadians conceded that had there been sufficient breeze to finish the contest within the six-hour time limit, it would have been won by Thebaud. The Gloucester schooner was leading by about a mile when it became apparent there was no chance of finishing in time.

Toronto to Play Syracuse Stars

PRESTON, Ontario, Oct. 21 (CP)—Manager Connie Smythe of the National Hockey League champions, Toronto Maple Leafs, announced last night the team would play five exhibition games with Syracuse Stars, Leafs' International-American League farm team, before opening of the regular season in Toronto Nov. 3.

The two teams will leave their training base here Oct. 28 and open the new Owen Sound Arena with a game that night. They will return after the game for another exhibition in nearby Galt Arena Oct. 29.

Breaking camp after the Galt game, the teams will journey to Syracuse, N. Y., for an exhibition Oct. 30 and will play another game the following night in Toronto. Final game will be staged at Midland Nov. 1, leaving the Leafs one free day before opening against the Boston Bruins whom they defeated to win the N. H. L. title last season.

New York University Has Nine-Game Schedule

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—New York University has announced a nine-game football schedule for 1939, marked by the Violets' first gridiron meeting with Missouri since 1930, Georgia's return to the schedule for the first time since 1933, and the return of Carnegie Tech, P. M. C. and Georgetown after a one-year absence.

N. Y. U. will open its season Sept. 30 against Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y., and close against Fordham, Nov. 30, Thaksgiving Day. The schedule:

Sept. 30, Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y.
Oct. 7, P. M. C.; 14, North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.; 21, Carnegie Tech; 28, Georgia.
Nov. 4, Lafayette; 11, Missouri; 18; Georgetown; 30, Fordham.

Tackling His Old Job

ELMHURST, Ill. (AP)—Harold Haas began playing tackle for Elmhurst College in 1929 and he'll be in there at the same post in the game against Carthage tomorrow.

No college will protest his eligibility, however.

Haas played in 1929 and 1930, dropped out of school for eight years, and is back for his diploma. The old veteran beat out a bunch of young fellows for his regular line position.

Godin and Wood Sign

OTTAWA, Oct. 21 (CP)—Outstanding performers with Minneapolis Millers of the American Hockey Association last season, Sammy Godin and Alex Wood of Ottawa announced yesterday they had accepted terms with the club and would leave for Minneapolis next week end.

Godin, a right-winger, was formerly with Montreal Canadiens and Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League and with Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American circuit. Wood is goalkeeper of the Millers.

Power Boat Men Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—John A. Remon of Washington, D. C., was re-elected president and commodore of the American Power Boat Association at the annual meeting of the Association held at the Hotel Lexington, yesterday. C. King Brugman of Los Angeles, was re-elected senior vice-president; Douglas C. Fonda of Orange, N. J., was re-elected secretary and Stanley W. Ferguson of Boston, treasurer.

Wings Elect Goodfellow

DETROIT, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings, of the National Hockey League, have elected Ebbie Goodfellow captain for the 1938-39 season.

Where Local Elevens Play

Tonight

Boston College at Temple.

Tomorrow

Boston University at West Point.
Dartmouth at Harvard.
Northeastern at St. Anselm.
Tufts at Williams.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Good Food by Expert Chefs

Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes, and varied interesting menus

Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
BOSTON
299 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

Blue Ship Tea Room
Top Deck at Tip-End of T Wharf
Open 12 Noon to 8 P. M. Daily and from 4 to 8 on Sundays
LAFayette 8700

ANDOVER, MASS.

FieldStoneS by sally bodwell
We are now taking reservations for Thanksgiving Dinner $2.25
We serve from 12 to 9
On Route 28—1 mile south of Phillips Academy

NEEDHAM, MASS.

You Will Meet Your Friends at
Kittredge's Restaurant
26 DEDHAM AVENUE
Delicious Food — Prompt Service
Noon Luncheons — Afternoon Tea and Dinners
Catering for All Occasions
Open Sundays

NO. LEOMINSTER, MASS.

CLOVER HILL RESTAURANT
King's Cor.—Route 13
Chicken Dinners and a la Carte
We make our own Ice Cream

GREENFIELD, MASS.

GOOD FOOD and Good Food Only at
Alwin & Olga's
Ask the man on the street
Upstairs at 19 Federal Street
Around corner from Main Street

NO. BILLERICA, MASS.

The MANNING MANSE
BUILT IN 1696 TEL. BILLERICA 564
An old New England homestead
Serves delicious "meals"—You'll love the quiet peaceful setting.
Lunches—From $1.00
Teas—35c 50c 75c
Dinners—$1.00, $1.25 $1.50, $2.00

GLOUCESTER

THE WHITE GULL
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A La Carte Service
67 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.
Tel. 148-M

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. Cen. New 2139
Open Sundays

FITCHBURG, MASS.

BROOKS'
"Restaurant Unusual"
Special Dinners and a la carte
497 Main Street OPEN EVERY DAY

FRAMINGHAM CTR., Mass

Dine Delightfully
Seiler's 1812 HOUSE
FRAMINGHAM CENTER
On the Worcester Turnpike - Route 9
Open all year

SALEM, MASS.

THE ROSEWAY
16 Summer Street
Home Cooking at Its Best
Special Sunday Dinners $1.00
Tel. SALEM 1447

Commerce and Finance

Leaders Point to Promise of Further Business Improvement

Business and Industry

Andrews Defines Exemptions From Fair Labor Act

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator, today issued definitions of professionals, executives, outside salesmen and persons engaged in a retail capacity, all of whom will be exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act which becomes effective Monday.

At the same time, he announced that a person could apply for a revision of the definitions and possibly would be granted a hearing.

"If the administrator believes that reasonable cause for amendment of the regulations is set forth," Mr. Andrews said, "he will either schedule a hearing with due notice to the interested parties, or will make other provision for affording them an opportunity to present their views.

"In determining such future regulations, separate treatment for different industries and for different classes of employees may be given consideration."

Mr. Andrews issued no interpretation on how the definitions would be applied to specific industries. His aides said that such interpretations would have to be made by employers and workers themselves. Where there is divergence of views the courts ultimately will have to reconcile the differences.

Definition of Professional

The definitions were:

Professional: A professional is any employee:

(a) Who is customarily and regularly employed in work; (1) predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work; (2) requiring the consistent exercise of discretion of judgment both as to the manner and time of performance as opposed to work, subject to active direction and supervision; (3) of such a character that the output produced or result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time; (4) based upon educational training in a specially organized body of knowledge as distinguished from a general academic education and from an apprenticeship and from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical processes in accordance with a previously indicated or standardized formula, plan or procedure.

(b) Who does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees of the employer.

Executive and administrative:

The term "employee employed in a bona fide executive and administrative capacity" in section 13 (A) (1) of the act shall mean any employee whose primary duty is the management of the establishment, or a customarily recognized department thereof, in which he is employed, and who customarily and regularly directs the work of other employees therein, and w o has the authority to hire and fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring and firing and as to the advancement and promotion or any other change of status of other employees will be given particular weight, and who customarily and regularly exercises discretionary powers, and who does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees of the employer, and who is compensated for his services at no less than $30 (exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities) for a work week.

Definition of Salesman

Local retailing capacity:

The term "employee employed in a bonafide . . . local retailing capacity" in section 13 (A) (1) of the act shall mean any employee who customarily and regularly is engaged in making retail sales the greater part of which are in intrastate commerce, or who performs work immediately incidental thereto, such as the wrapping or delivery of packages, and who does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees of the employer.

Outside salesmen:

The term "employee employed . . . in the capacity of outside salesman" in section 13 (A) (1) of the act shall mean any employee who customarily and regularly performs his work away from his employer's place or places of business, who is customarily and regularly engaged in making sales as defined in section 3 (k) of the act and who does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees of the employer. For the purposes of this definition, recurrent routine deliveries, whether or not prior orders are placed by the purchasers, and collections, shall not be considered sales.

Section 3 (k) of the act says that the terms sale or sell include any sale, exchange, contract to sell, consignment for sale, shipment for sale, or other disposition.

Optimistic

© Bachrach

Benjamin F. Fairless

President of the United States Steel Corporation.

Chrysler Increases Production Schedule 20 P. C. Since Aug. 1

NEW YORK (AP)—K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation, announced here the company has increased its production schedules 20 per cent, and since August 1 has recalled 34,000 employees.

"We now have approximately 54,000 men at work in our plants and expect employment will increase right along into November," he said.

"Open orders on our books today call for a total of 137,000 new 1939 passenger cars," Mr. Keller said.

"Until we get into full production, we are getting as rapid retail turnover as physical movement of the cars will permit. Meanwhile, stocks of cars in dealers' hands are 31,500 today as against 98,000 at this time a year ago," Mr. Keller added.

"The order situation has improved steadily week by week during the last month," Mr. Keller said, "indicating unusual response to the new line of cars on the part of both dealers and the public.

"Current business is brisk and we hope that the demand will continue to show such vitality as to make it necessary for us to increase our schedules again."

Continued Rise In U. S. Business Seen by Leaders

DETROIT (AP)—Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, said the business outlook for the near future "holds promise of further improvement."

Mr. Fairless addressed the annual banquet of the American Association for Metals, in convention here.

"There is evidence," Mr. Fairless said, "that certain classes of inventories have been adjusted so that they need not stand in the way of a direct reflection of customer-demand upon producing facilities. Carloadings have been increasing, recently making a new peak for the year. Automobile output has increased by a substantial percentage as the automotive industry enters its new season. Various, though not all, industries are contributing reports and forecasts which offer words of cheer."

Fundamental Problems

No large commercial enterprise, he added, can "make consistent headway except under auspices which provide for the economic health of the entire business structure. There is no secret about the plight of a number of our American industries. Such measures as have been brought to bear upon their cases have not been effective in restoring them to health."

Referring to "fundamental problems" affecting industry, Mr. Fairless asked, "In the face of our unanimous desire to move forward on a firm and substantial foundation, is it not time to separate out those matters which can be treated by the methods of scientific research and handle them so?"

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, chief of the lending part of the Administration's spend-lend program, has given bankers a pat on the back for increasing industrial loans.

As chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Jones has passed out more than $7,000,000,000 in Government funds and has collected more than 74 per cent of that amount. He has been hammering at bankers for months to get into the industrial field.

The gray-haired Texan said in an interview that the industrial loan increase may be due in part to the standardization of Federal regulations for examining banks.

"Bankers don't jump through hoops," Mr. Jones said, but he added they were realizing that industrial loans can be safe and can be adjusted over the longer terms needed by business.

RFC Makes Loans

The RFC has loaned $694,000,000 since February, when it resumed loans as part of the lending-spending program. Mr. Jones said $129,000,000 had been loaned to industry by the RFC, while banks supplied another $28,000,000.

"These loans have gone to all parts of the country and have varied from large to small amounts," he said. "They average about $40,000. The paramount consideration has been to provide employment and stimulate business.

"We are offering to make some utility loans for up to 20 years now," he said. "Big or little busines—it's all the same to us."

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Two of the nation's industrial leaders announced definite recovery gains in their businesses in interviews here.

They were Harold S. Vanderbilt, Director and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, and D. E. Ahrens, Vice-President and General Sales Manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Division of General Motors.

Outlook Hopeful

"Railroads, generally, will be able to remain solvent unless an unexpected business slump strikes the nation," Mr. Vanderbilt said. "It looks a good deal more hopeful now than last spring. We have noted a favorabl increase in recent months, and indications point to a continuance."

Said Mr. Ahrens:

"We expected good business but the way orders are coming in for new automobiles, it has far surpassed expectations. On Oct. 17, with $5,950,000 in dealer orders, we did the biggest day's business in our history. And the most heartening part of it is, that while there are certain brighter spots such as California and Texas, prosperity is general throughout the nation."

Week's Auto Output Has Good Increase

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive News in its mid-week survey of activity in the automobile industry today placed the current week's production at 62,727 units, compared with last week's 45,506 and the 88,315 cars and trucks assembled this week a year ago.

"The current week saw assembly operations at Ford get into stride," the publication added, "with the likelihood that output in the next two weeks will take a sharp rise in Ford plants. Assembly operations were boosted considerably in all divisions of Chrysler and General Motors this week."

Production from January 1 to October 22 is placed at 1,799,300 units which compares with 4,262,965 in the same period last year.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Earns 34c a Share in Quarter

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company reported net earnings of $850,586, equivalent to 34 cents a share, for the third quarter of 1938, compared with a net loss of $50,352 for the like period last year.

This more than offsets loss of $421,880 for the first half year, President John D. Biggers announced. Net profit for the first nine months totaled $428,705, or 17 cents a share, compared with $8,848,158 or $3.53 per share for the same period in 1937.

Building Leaders See Recovery Aid in Tapping Low-Cost Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — The building industry of the United States, one of the major keys to recovery, conferring in Washington this week, is mobilized as rarely before in the nation's history for a great tide of home construction. And the speeches of its leaders, made at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, were enough to make even a reporter rush right out and look for blue-prints.

For here is the consensus of the industry, now emerging from the frequent despondency which gripped it during recent years of stagnation in new home building. Dr. Wilson Compton, of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, summarized it in these words:

"The year 1928 was our last year of great building activity. Yet every major material which goes into a small house can, on the national average, be purchased at less per unit today than in 1928, and at less per unit in 1938 than in 1937. In some localities, but not all, building trades hourly labor rates are more today than a decade ago. The total increase in labor as represented in the average house, however, is offset by decreases in other costs.

Home Buying Now Easy

"Land values have not recovered from the depths of the depression. Good lots may be had in many cities today for $500 which cost as much as $1500 in 1928. Selling methods have improved some. Certainly they are no worse. Financing with the aid of actions and facilities of Government has taken tremendous strides. Never could a new home be more easily, more conveniently or more safely financed than right now."

Why, under such favorable conditions, has building not proceeded at a rapid pace? Dr. Compton answers that most American home building has been for a glutted market, for people with larger incomes, rather than for the great masses with low incomes. And so he earnestly exhorts the industry to go out and roll up its sleeves and build for the "underprivileged third."

As Dr. Compton points out, among families with incomes of $2,500 or more, nearly 75 per cent own their homes already.

Among families with incomes under $2,500, the corresponding ratio is less than 40 per cent.

Yet 87 per cent of Americans have annual incomes less than $2,500; 79 per cent less than $2,000; 60 per cent not more than $1,500.

Thus 85 per cent of American families are not safe prospects for new homes costing more than $6,500; 75 per cent for homes costing over $5,000; and 50 per cent for homes costing over $3,000.

But between 1930 and 1937, 16 per cent only of new homes cost $3,000 or less; 32 per cent cost from $3,000 to $5,000. More than half were built for the market over $5,000 which on the national average is already saturated.

And these factors, concluded Dr. Compton, "define our major housing problem."

Hits U. S. Housing Program

Facing the same problem, John McC. Mowbray, Chairman of the Housing Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, urged the establishment of public utility housing companies as alternative to Government housing. He sharply criticized current and previous federal housing experiments, saying: "The cost of land acquisition and slum clearance, even with Government subsidy, will not permit a rental schedule which will rehouse the people who have been dispossessed of their former homes.

"Speaking for the real estate boards throughout the country, it is our judgment that the housing activities now being conducted under the act are not in harmony with the arguments advanced for its adoption, nor for the declared spirit and intent of the law itself. In a great many cases, the projects are neither slum clearance nor low cost housing."

The result, the real estate boards feel, is simply to give new housing facilities "at a great deal less than cost" to a group of specially privileged families able to pay their way in the normal rental market.

Dispossessed slum dwellers, Mr. Mowbray said, are now gazing wistfully at new Federal projects presumably erected for their benefit but whose portals they can never enter because their income is too low.

Basic Problem "Poverty"

"The basic problem is one of poverty . . ." said Mr. Mowbray. And he called for the enforcement of existing laws against landlords who do not properly maintain their properties.

Not slums, as such, but "blight" was described by Mr. Mowbray as the great problem which American cities have to meet. "A blighted area," he said, "is one where the owners have lost interest in maintaining their properties in good condition. It is an area where the individual owner feels that the recession of the entire neighborhood does not justify him in trying to stem the tide alone."

And blight, he said, is attacking "probably as much as a quarter" of the total residential area of American cities.

Bad planning and zoning—excessive areas laid aside for commercial uses—traffic hazards, smoke and noise, all contribute to blight.

Blight has to be met, he continued, "by replanning and reconstructing entire neighborhoods. It is the neighborhood in which family life has its root and being. Neighborhood influences have a profound influence on the health, outlook, and success of the average American family. If we can recreate blighted areas by reconstructing them as neighborhood units in which the conditions for a wholesome family life are present and are protected, we can start the process of rebuilding our cities not only physically but in a civic sense as well."

Proposes Solution

Then came the proposed solution: "Neighborhood reconstruction corporations having the nature of public service companies." Such companies would have to be created and licensed by state law, so they might exercise the power of eminent domain where necessary. And constitutional difficulties in the Supreme Court and lower courts would have to be met, Mr. Mowbray significantly pointed out "by building up sentiment for such legal procedure probably over a period of time."

And he added: "It is, however, significant that the public is becoming constantly aware that unlimited freedom in the use of a site does not give the owner so great an enjoyment of his rights as he gains when he surrenders certain privileges in return for similar surrenders of his neighbors."

The proposed public utility corporations would require some assistance from Government in the process of land acquisition. But, Mr. Mowbray continued, "the corporations should be privately owned and financed and should be operated as business enterprises with only such public control as is usual in the case of public utilities in other fields."

That is the construction industry's own answer to the problem of slums, low-cost housing, and reconstruction.

And this week's conference abounded with other illustrations of efforts to tap the low-cost field. It indicated an unusual stirring among builders themselves, a budding sort of aggressive morale, and a responsiveness to challenges which have been coming from various public authorities.

There are three industries usually considered most basic to industrial recovery, for they concern "capital goods" as contrasted with consumer's goods. They are: Housing, railroads, and public utilities.

Currently all three are being tackled, and with some real hope of success in housing and utilities at least. And so recovery news stays in the wind.

Export of Canadian Gold in September Totals $107,639,583

OTTAWA (CP) Shipment of $24,460,000 worth of non-monetary gold bullion raised the total of Canadas domestic exports in September to $107,639,583 compared with $94,151,927 in September, 1937, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Of the total September export, $36,251,425 went to British Empire countries and $71,388,158 to other countries.

Exports to leading Empire countries with 1937 figures in brackets: United Kingdom $28,911,791 ($33,189,307); Australia $2,464,917 ($3,253,512); New Zealand $1,193,037 ($843,489); British South Africa $1,081,739 ($1,408,448); British West Indies $774,542 ($822,273); Newfoundland $693,990 ($865,602); British India $225,937 ($325,598); Straits Settlements $133,590 ($164,808); Hong Kong $164,378 ($99,891); Eire $145,688 ($108,941); Aden $4,935 ($30,777); British East Africa $32,549 ($92,263); Gibraltar nil ($300.)

Other countries: United States $60,525,203 ($43,995,883); Germany $22,616,200 ($756,524); Netherlands $1,277,920 ($465,633); Belgium $1,227,802 ($545,708; Japan $963,891 ($2,034,386); France $841,232 ($176,969); Norway $600,379 ($539,749); Sweden $373,151 ($180,952); Argentina $315,122 ($543,831); Brazil $240,804 ($330,205); Morocco $3,844 ($19,193); China $163,048 ($156,641); French Africa $6,479 ($22,696); Turkey $12,060 (nil); Czechosolvakia $125,092 ($21,446); Rumania $5,313 ($689); Yugoslavia $552 ($4,118); Poland $75,845 ($105,872); Russia $47,798 ($111,169); Spain $76,932 (nil).

New Issues Total Highest in Year

NNEW YORK (AP)—New security financing reached the highest level since July, 1937, during the week ended October 20, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Co., stated.

Offerings totaled $179,809,934 this week against a scant $10,576,150 the week before and $10,864,500 in the like period last year.

Two utility issues accounted for three-quarters of the total. The $80,000,000 Public Service of Northern Illinois offering was the largest for the Fall upturn and Ohio Power issued $55,000,000 in bonds.

The breakdown follows:

	Latest Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$30,965,700	$7,214,500
Public utility	138,000,000	.....
Miscellaneous	2,092,000	.....
Railroad	.....	3,650,000
Stock	11,752,234	.....
Total	179,809,934	10,864,500

Westinghouse Earns 65 Cents on Common

NEW YORK (AP) — Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,712,220, or 63 cents a common share, compared with $5,394,743, or $2.01 a share in the comparable period of 1937 and $2,469,372, or 92 cents a share in the second period of this year.

The company's plants are located at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Derry and Sharon, Pa., Attica, N. Y., Chicopee Falls and East Springfield, Mass., Cleveland and Mansfield, Ohio, Emeryville, Cal., and Bloomfield, Trenton, Newark and Belleville, N. J.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable November 5, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 27, 1938.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.

October 20, 1938.

U. S. to Benefit Materially From New Trade Pact

(Editor's Note: After Great Britain and the United States complete their reciprocal trade treaty, Britain's commercial relations with her Dominions will be altered materially. How the United States may be expected to benefit by these changes is analyzed in this third of a series of Associated Press stories explaining the broad provisions of the Anglo-American agreement.)

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some trade advantages with Great Britain which the United States lost to the British Dominions six years ago are to be restored by the Anglo-American trade agreement soon to be signed here.

Under the Ottawa agreements of 1932 the United Kingdom gave the Dominion preferential tariff treatment for their agricultural and other natural products in return for preferential treatment of her manufactured goods.

From that time, officials here say, dates the practical loss of Britain as a market for United States wheat and an enormous curtailment of United States shipments of fresh and canned fruits and many other products.

The Anglo-American trade agreement will eliminate Empire preference as to some American goods and lessen it as to some others.

What the Ottawa agreements did to the trade of the United States is told in a few figures.

Before Britain began a policy of real protectionism in 1931, only 29.5 per cent of imports from the United States were dutiable. In 1932, before the Ottawa agreements, this percentage had risen to 70.2. After the Ottawa accords, the percentage was 79.5.

More U. S. Goods Pay Duty

The trade of this country suffered more acutely than that of others because it was stricken by the higher ranges of duties. Before the Ottawa agreements, British duties of more than 20 per cent caught only 1 per cent of American goods. After the agreements, 6.6 per cent of American goods had to pay such duties.

A 6-cent per bushel duty was imposed on American wheat, whereas Canadian and Australian wheat went into Britain free. American meat shipments were cut down by a quota system working in favor of the Dominions. American fresh fruit shipments slumped because of preference given Canadian and Australian fresh fruit and South African grapefruit. The British market became all but closed to American lead and zinc, copper, hardwood timber and lard.

American railroads and ports suffered by the regulation that to enjoy the preferential tariffs, products from the Dominions must go directly to the United Kingdom. This diverted Canadian wheat from United States ports to Vancouver, St. John and Halifax.

See Hope in New Pact

American negotiators have been hopeful of having this regulation abrogated through the forthcoming trade agreement.

United States sales to the United Kingdom fell from 11.9 per cent of Britain's total purchases in 1932 to 11.1 per cent in 1937, while her purchases from Empire countries rose from 35.4 per cent to 39.4.

At the same time United States trade with the Dominions tended to recede in favor of British goods.

The Ottawa agreements have made the trade-treaty with Great Britain more difficult to negotiate than those with other countries. Some concessions made to the United States by Great Britain had to be explained to Canada and the other dominions and some adjustments promised them. Although the United States has carried on two separate bilateral negotiations, one with the United Kingdom and the other with Canada, some deals made by this country with Great Britain were counterbalanced by trades between this country and Canada.

Heads New Firm

Charles W. Deeds

Has resigned as Vice-President and Director of the United Aircraft Corporation to become President and a Director of the new Chandler - Evans Corporation, manufacturer of carburetors. Mr. Deeds had been associated with United Aircraft since 1926.

Carloadings Rise 3.4 P. C. in Week; 9.9 P. C. Below 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 726,612 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday.

This was an increase of 23,648 cars, or 3.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 79,483, or 9.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 228,170, or 23.9 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Increase Over Last Week	Year Ago
Miscel. freight	292,962	15,842	†28,777
Less-than-carlot mdse	160,041	†1,510	†9,593
Coal	137,321	2,784	†22,411
Grain & grain prducts	43,193	692	7,777
Western Districts	27,260	†309	4,448
Livestock	22,718	3,162	888
Western Districts	18,672	2,825	774
Forest Products	32,569	770	†4,514
Ore	30,737	2,201	†19,402
Coke	6,089	†73	†3,451

†Decrease.

Britain Awaiting Freeing of Trade From Restrictions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—How immediately the need for freeing the channels of world trade affects the prospects of the restoration of financial business generally is brought out in the current issue of the Monthly Review of Barclay's Bank Limited, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

"The discount market," the bank says, "owes its growth to the outstanding position of London as a world financial center and to the liberty formerly enjoyed by traders to choose the most advantageous way of financing the interchange of goods between nations. There has been no diminution in the capacity of London to carry out its former functions, but during the last ten years the freedom of foreign merchants to make use of the facilities it continues to offer them has been sadly curtailed.

A considerable part of world trade today is conducted by means of clearing agreements, barter and compensation transactions, and is hedged about by more or less rigid systems of exchange and import control which tend to reduce the volume of bills available to the discount market.

That trade can expand in spite of the restrictions to which it is subject is shown by the rapid increase in its volume in 1937, but judging from the experience of recent years a comparable expansion in the London discount market's holding of trade bills would appear to be unlikely until exporters and importers abroad regain a substantial measure of their former freedom.

An essential preliminary to the restoration of freer trade relations would be a substantial relaxation of the autarchic policies which have found favor with so many Governments in recent years. Such a consummation, in its turn, must needs wait upon political appeasement, for the ever-present suspicions and the recurrent crises and tensions, which have been so prominent and regrettable a feature of world affairs, severely handicap co-operation in economic fields.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that those developments in the international sphere will not be too long postponed, which, by freeing the channels of trade, would do much to promote the well-being of the world and would restore to the discount market the opportunity of fulfilling those functions for the performance of which, through its wealth of knowledge and experience, it is so admirably equipped."

Excess Reserves Up To Two-Year High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that the lendable excess reserves of the nation's banks rose to two-year high of $3,270,000,000 in the week ended October 19.

The total of idle money was $220,000,000 larger than in the preceding week, due to Treasury spending and Treasury purchases of foreign gold.

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Give Them the Candy They Like the Best

Somebody you know likes candy. Surprise her with a gift of her favorite sweets during National Candy Week, October 17-22! Candy shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are featuring special gift boxes, and will gladly pack special assortments according to your choice.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,800,000
Previous day	1,616,190
1938 volume to date	230,556,163
1937 volume to date	236,918,369

Prices of Stocks Well Mixed Today; Trading Moderate

NEW YORK Oct. 21 (AP)—Rails, aircrafts and specialties furnished rallying fuel for today's stock market but many issues failed to work up rising steam.

Motors, steels, utilities and rubbers chugged over a narrow route. Profit taking hit the market after the opening and the ticker tape, for a while, fell behind. There was a subsequent slow-down and prices, near the final hour, were well mixed.

Heavy dealings in low-priced shares again was a feature. Transfers were at the rate of 1,800,000 shares.

Getting up a point or so—some slipped back eventually—were shares of Santa Fe, Illinois Central, N. Y. Central, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, Pullman, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, International Paper & Power, Celanese, Commercial Solvents and Woolworth.

Tilting moderately forward on the Curb were Gulf Oil, Brown Rubber, Newmont Mining and Midvale.

Radio Corp., on the "big board," was once more the fastest sprinter. It started with a block of 15,000 shares, up ¼ at 9, a new year's peak. As in the preceding session, revival of television hopes for this company was the main stimulator for the issue, although analysts said immediate profit prospects were obscure.

Bonds Are Higher

Buying in secondary rail bonds broadened out today and many issues in late trading were around the highest levels of the year.

Starring in the rail groups were Alleghany Corp. loans. The 5s of 1944 and 1949 each soared more than 5 points, extending an advance that started in the preceding session on reports directors were considering proposals for buying in the bonds in the revamping of the erstwhile Van Sweringen corporate setups.

Japanese obligations rallied on news of the latest advances of the Japanese forces in China, including the capture of Canton. The Government 5½s and 6½s per cent loans were up a point or more near the final hour.

A further gain of 23,648 in carloadings last week lifting the total to the highest this year, quickened interest in carrier obligations.

Showing gains ranging to more than a point were Chicago Northwestern 3⅜s, Illinois Central 4s, Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Frisco 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

United States Treasury issues moved a little higher, aided by weekly banking figures showing a further big increase in idle bank funds.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Maximum new bulges of 1⅛ cents a bushel in Chicago wheat values today resulted largely from trade predictions that Government aids virtually assured coming higher prices.

It was further emphasized that Federal help given to United States farmers on this year's wheat crop would be supplemented by a radical reduction of acreage next year. Consequently with the Government willing to finance farmers in holding wheat this season, a small crop next year would tend to make a strong situation.

Union Oil of California Shows Cut in Quarter Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Oil Co. of California reported net profit from operations for the quarter ended September 30 of $1,450,000, or 31 cents a share of capital stock, compared with $2,650,000, or 57 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $3,650,000, or 78 cents a share in the third quarter of 1937.

Dividend Declarations

Final

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Roan Ant C M Am sh (reg)	38c		Nov. 4	Oct. 29
Accumulated				
Buckrfld Ltd 7% pf	$1.25		Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Empr Pw co pf stk	25c	Q	Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Gen Outdoor Adv A	$1		Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Extra				
Gt Lakes Dredge&D	$1		Nov. 15	Nov. 2
Reduced				
Lehigh&W-B of NJ	30c		Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Resumed				
Natl El Weldg Mch 2	25c		Oct. 29	Oct. 22
Regular				
Belding Hem'way 1	25c		Nov. 30	Nov. 4
Blauners pf	75c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
BourjoisInc&2.75pf	68¾c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Buckerfield's Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Buck Hills Falls Co	12½c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Cedar Rapids Mfg & Pwr	75c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Central Ariz Lt & Pw 47 pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Central Ariz Lt & Pw 56 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Commercial Accept Co of Boston	$2	S	Oct. 15	Oct. 13
Cont Amer Life Ins Co (Wilm, Del)	37½c	Q	Oct. 28	Oct. 18
Crown Drug pf	43¾c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Fiduciary Corp	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Fisher (Henry) Pack g Co, Inc.	$1.50		Oct. 24	Oct. 14
Fisher (Henry) Pack g Co, Inc. 6% pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 15	
Gen Outd Adv pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Globe-Dem Publish 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Graton & Knight Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 29
Graton & Knight Co $1.50 pr pf	90c	S	Nov. 15	Oct. 29
Gt Lakes Dredg & Dk	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 2
Hearn Dep Sts pf	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Illum & Pw Sec Cp	$1	Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Illum & Pow Secur Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Int Harvester pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 4
Kings Co Tr Co	$20	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Lynch Corp	50c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Mass Bd Ins Co	$7	Q	Nov. 5	Oct. 27
Merch & Mfr Sec Co Cl A	15c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 9
Montreal LH&P	$2	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Nat Cylinder Gas	10c	Q	Nov. 5	Oct. 20
Nat Pw & Lt Co	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Noyes (C F) Co 6% pf	$2½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Owens Ill Glass Co	50c		Nov. 15	Oct. 29
Pac G&E 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Pac G&E 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
St. Louis Car Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 26	Oct. 22
St. Paul Fire & Mar Ins Co	62½c	Q	Oct. 17	Oct. 17
Signor de Stil Strapping pf	62½c	Q	Nov. 21	Oct. 31
Stamford Water Co	69c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Zenn Elec Power 7.2% pf	$1.80	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Truss Perk Store	50c		Nov. 15	Nov. 10
White Dent Mfg	15c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56¼	56	56¼	Oct 20
123¾	119½	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	45	45	45	—1
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	10	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
23	14½	Adams-Millis (1⅛e)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+1
30	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	27½	27½	27½	—1⅛
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	16	66	64½	65½	+ ½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	10	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	65	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	24	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	75	15¾	15	15½	+1
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	18	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	5	16¼	15	16¼	Oct 20
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	6	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
197	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	4	192	191	191½	— ½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅛e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (⅛e)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
12⅞	4½	Allied Stores	127	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜
69	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Oct 20
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	25	52¾	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	19	18¼	18⅜	Oct 19
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	Oct 18
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	9	69	67½	69	+1¼
28⅛	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	9	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	9	20¼	20	20	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	17	9¼	9	9	
43¼	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	10	42¾	42⅛	42¾	+ ⅛
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	103	102	102¾	+1¼
173	160¼	Am Car pf (7)	1	175	175	175	+2½
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	14	29⅞	29½	29½	+1½
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	2	49	49	49	— ½
23⅝	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	11	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅝
120⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	125	122	125	+6
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅝	9	Am Comi Alcohol	19	14	13¾	13¾	
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	30	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
25¼	12⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	4	20½	19½	20½	+ ¼
12⅜	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
9	3	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	8	12	11¾	12	
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
30	12	Am Hide & L pf	3	30	29⅞	30	+1
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 19
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	Oct 19
8¾	4⅛	Am International	13	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¼
25¼	12⅜	Am Locomotive	47	25¾	24¾	24¾	
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	71⅞	71	71	— ⅝
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	14	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	4	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (½e)	9	43¾	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	28	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
44¼	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	5	41½	41	41½	+1
39¾	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	4	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	62	18½	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	22	19⅜	19	19	
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	67	67	67	
20⅞	14¼	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
20⅜	7⅛	Am Seating	5	19½	18¾	18¾	Oct 19
58⅛	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	42	55¾	54¾	55½	+1
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	134	134	134	
60	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
35	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	67	35	34	34½	+1
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	10	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	13	28⅜	27¾	28	+ ½
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	108	107	107	
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	20	20	20	
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	147½	146½	146½	— ½
88¾	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	88	87¼	88	+ ½
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	11	90½	90	90	— ½
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149	149	149	Oct 20
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	9	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ¼
14⅞	6	Am Water Works	63	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Oct 19
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	23	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
43	23¾	Am Woolen pf	19	40¾	39	40¾	+2¾
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	10	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	41½	40	41½	Oct 18
42¾	21	Anaconda	167	40⅜	39¼	40	+ ¼
57½	29	Anacon W & C	6	55¼	55¼	55¼	Oct 19
21⅞	10¼	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	62	20¼	19¾	20	
20½	10	Andes Copper	5	20	19½	19½	Oct 20
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 20
103¼	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	— ¼
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	32	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	4	49½	49½	49½	Oct 14
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	12	45	43¼	43¼	—1¼
12⅜	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	15	12¾	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
11⅞	4	Assd Dry Goods	35	12⅛	11⅞	11¾	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Oct 14
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	34¾	34½	34½	Oct 19
42	22½	Atch T & S F	52	39⅞	38⅜	38⅝	— ¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	9	61½	60	60	
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	19	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	5	14	14	14	
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	24	24¼	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 20
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	43¾	43⅝	43¾	+ ⅛
62	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	2	59¾	59	59	
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 14
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	46	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
B							
13¼	5	Baldwin Loco ct	183	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	61	8¾	8½	8½	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	21	10¼	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	18	22½	21⅞	22¼	— ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	16	13½	13½	13½	— ½
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	38	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
19½	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	20	19⅜	19	19⅜	
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 20
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	4	101	100	100	Oct 20
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	64	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	3	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
54	26⅝	Best & Co (2.32½e)	8	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	+ ⅜
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	68	64⅜	63⅜	64	
77⅜	53¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (5)	9	77½	77½	77½	Oct 20
108½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	107½	107	107⅜	+ ¼
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
21½	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	5	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	10⅜	Blaw-Knox	9	17¼	16½	17	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	32	28¼	27½	27½	— ½
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 11
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	23	1 16½	166⅞	16⅝	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	29	35⅜	34¾	35	
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
27	14	Bower Roll Bear	3	26½	26	26½	+1
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (⅜e)	6	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
13¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	39	13⅜	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
27⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	28	36	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Oct 18
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	41	41	41	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	8	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ¼
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	94	11½	11	11¼	+ ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	12	33	31½	31½	+ ¼
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	35	35	35	Oct 19
12½	5½	Br'wick Balke (½e)	34	13⅜	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅜
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	26	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	10	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Bullard Co	8	23	23	23	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	49	20⅛	19¾	20	+ ½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 20
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	—
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
C							
Calif Packing (1¼a)	7	22	21½	22	+ ½		
Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30		
Callahan Z-Lead	18	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛		
Calumet & Hec	19	9⅝	9½	9¼	— ⅛		
Campbell Wyant	4	18⅞	18½	18⅞			
Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛		
Canadian Pacific	37	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛		
Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36	36	36	Oct 19		
Capital Ad A	9	8⅜	8½	8½	Oct 14		
Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20		
Carriers&Gen (.15e)	4	4½	3⅞	4⅛			
Case (J I) Co (5e)	3	94	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅝		
Caterpil Tract(1½e)	24	54⅞	53½	54⅞	+ ⅜		
Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 5		
Celanese Corp	63	24½	23½	23½	+ ⅜		
Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Oct 17		
Celotex Corp	8	29	28½	28½	+ ¼		
Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½		
Cent Foundry	1	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛		
Cent R R N J	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 19		
Cent Violeta Sugar	9	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛		
Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 19		
Cerro de Pasco (4)	13	54	53½	54	+ ½		
Certain-teed Prod	31	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛		
Champ Paper & F	9	28⅜	27¾	28⅝	+1⅛		
Checker Cab	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 20		
Ches & Ohio (2e)	108	36½	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛		
Ches & Oh pf (4)	8	80½	80	80¼			
Ches Corp (4.70e)	9	45	44¾	45	+ ⅝		
Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 13		
Chi & E Ill pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛			
Chi & N West	20	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛		
Chi & N West pf	2	4	4	4	Oct 18		
Chi Great West	2	½	½	½			
Chi Great West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜			
Chi Mail Order	8	17½	13¾	13½	+ ⅝		
Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛		
Chi M St P & P pf	13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛			
Chi Pneu Tool	6	17	17	17			
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37⅞	37¼	37¼	+ ¼		
Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	5	42	42	42	+1⅛		
Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝			
Chi Rock Is 6% pf	5	2	1¾	1¾			
Chi Rock Is 7% pf	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛		
Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	10½	10½	10½	Oct 19		
Chickasha Cot (⅛e)	3	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜		
Childs Co	5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛		

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
83¾	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	177	83½	82	82⅝	+ ⅝
13½	8¼	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	6	9½	9	9	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	19	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
27½	10⅜	Clark Equip	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
28½	15⅛	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	8	28	28	28	
51	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	19	51½	50¾	51½	+ ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	4	21¾	21½	21½	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	132¾	132¾	132¾	— ¼
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	— ½
14⅝	7½	Colgate-Palm P(⅜a)	24	14¼	14	14½	+ ¼
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	9	38¾	37½	39¾	+1¾
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	9	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	6	15¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅝
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	6	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
9¾	5½	Col Gas & El	63	9	8¾	8¾	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	9	80	80	80	+ 1½
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% ft)	6	14¼	14½	14½	— ¾
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	33¾	32½	32½	Oct 17
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	95¾	95	95	+1½
55¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	20	55	54½	54⅞	
106	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	105	105	106	—1
59⅞	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	50	58⅝	58¾	+1¼
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	Oct 20
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	15a	11½	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
2½	1	Com'with & South	75	2	1⅞	1⅞	
51	25	Com & So pf (3)	10	49½	48¼	48¼	—1
28	22½	Comwith Ed (1.60)	43	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6⅞	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	6	28½	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 20
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	18	17⅜	17	17	+ ⅛
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
34¼	17	Cons Edison (1¾e)	88	32⅜	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅜
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 47-43	110.5	110.5	110.5
2 3¼s 45-43	109.27	109.27	109.27
1 3¼s 46-44	109.29	109.29	109.29
1 4s 54-44	114.19	114.19	114.19
2 2¾s 47-45	106.29	106.29	106.29
1 2½s 45	106.5	106.5	106.5
1 2s 48-46	108.10	108.10	108.10
10 2¾s 51-48	105.10	105.10	105.10
4 2½s 52-49	102.16	102.16	102.16
33 2½s 52-50	102.21	102.19	102.20
37 2¾s 54-51	104.4	104.3	104.4
3 3s 56-51	107.5	107.5	107.5
5 2¾s 60-55	104.16	104.16	104.16
10 2¾s 59-56	103.16	103.16	103.16
2 2¾s 63-58	102.27	102.27	102.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3¼s 64-44	107.10	107.8	107.8
9 3s 49-44	106.19	106.17	106.19

Home Owners' Loan

11 2¾s 49-39	102.21	102.19	102.21
5 2¼s 44-42	104.10	104.10	104.10
5 3s 52-44	106.16	106.15	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 83	103	103	103
3 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	73½	73½	73½
38 Alleghany 5s 44	84	78½	83½
66 Alleghany 5s 49	72	66	71
103 Alleghany 5s 50 st	34½	33⅝	35½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 50	95½	95½	95½
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	94½	94	94½
22 Allis Calm 4s 52	111¾	111½	111½
33 Am & For P 5s2030	57¾	57½	57½
22 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¼	103⅛	103¼
12 Am T&T 5½s 43	113	112¾	112¾
74 Am T&T 3¼s 66	104⅜	104¼	104¼
33 Am T&T 3¼s 61	104⅜	104	104⅛
9 Am W W & E 6s '75	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
2 Ang C Nitra deb 67	36	36	36
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	33	32¼	32¼
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
29 Arm Del 4½s '55	97¾	97½	97½
10 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
8 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 AT&SF 4½s-A '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Atl & Char A 4½s '44	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	20½	20½	20½
4 A C Line 1st 4s '52	84¼	84¼	84¼
10 A C Line 5s '45	81½	81½	81½
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30	29½	29½
11 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
49 B&O 4s '48	90¾	90¾	90¾
28 B&O 1st 5s '48	50	48⅞	49½
31 B&O rfg 5s '95	20¾	20⅛	20½
15 B & O 5s '96 F	20¾	20	20½
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	20¼	20	20¼
63 B&O cv 4½s '60	16½	15¾	15¾
33 B&O rfg 6s 2000	23½	23	23
13 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	43½	43	43½
12 B&O 5s C W '50	32	31¾	32
12 B&O 5s S W '50	32	31⅞	32
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106½	106½
5 Beth Stl 5s '42	100	100	100
28 Beth Stl 3½s '52	96¾	96½	96½
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	27	26¾	27
45 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	66½	64⅜	65½
17 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	79⅞	79½	79½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98⅞	98⅛	98½
13 Buf R&P 4½s '57	26	25¼	26
4 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	115⅜	115¼	115¼
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly reg	115	115	115
22 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114⅛	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114	114	114
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	123	123	123
1 Can Pac 5s'44	112	112	112
4 Can Pac 5s'54	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Can Pac 4½s'46	96⅝	96	96⅝
56 Can Pac ds perp	82½	82	82
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	92	92	92
1 Cen Foundry 6s'41	105	105	105
2 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	8	6	6
34 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	10	9½	9⅞
1 Cen Ga Chat 4s'51	12	12	12
1 Cen Ill R&C 5s'51	101½	101¼	101½
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	74⅛	73	74⅛
2 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s'54	68	65	68
2 Cen R R N J 5s'87	27	27	27
3 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	22	22	22
13 Certain-id 5½s'48	83⅜	83	83
8 Champion P&F 4½s'48	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 C & Ohio cn 5s'39	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
10 C&O 4½s'92	119	118¾	119
15 C & O 3½s'96 D	96	95	96
1 C&O 1st 4s'89 R&A	109	109	109
17 Chi & Alton 3s'49	13	12¾	13
2 Ch&Nfg 4½s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
4 CB&Q 4½s'7	89¾	89¾	89¾
47 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	15½	14¼	14¾
41 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21¼	20½	20½
43 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	10⅜	10	10
112 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅛	3⅛
1 CM&SP 4¾s'89	25	25	25
18 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	24½	24½	24½
37 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	24½	24	24½
5 CM&SP gen 4s'89	24	24	24
5 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17½	17½	17½
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17	16½	16½
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5⅞	5½	5⅞
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9½	9½	9½
12 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8¾	8¼	8¼
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 CRI&P 4s '88	18¼	18¼	18¼
28 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¾	8¼	8¼
3 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	70½	70	70
20 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¼	105⅛	105¼
6 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	90⅜	90½	90⅝
8 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90	90	90
6 Childs Co 5s '43	73½	73½	73½
8 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	88½	88½	88½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110	110	110
10 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	86¼	86⅛	86¼
6 ClevUnTerm5s '73	78	77⅞	78
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77 C	73	72	72
3 Colo&So 4½s '80	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	97	96¾	97
20 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
26 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	103	102¾	102¾
18 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
21 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
40 ComwithEd cv 3½s'58	110½	109¾	110
5 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
121 CmlthEd cv 3½s'58 n	110¾	109½	110
43 Con Edis 3½s '48	106	105⅞	105⅞
20 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¼	104	104
5 Con Edis 3½s'56	105	105	105
13 Con Oil 3½s'51	103⅝	103	103⅛
10 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	109	109	109
3 Consum Pow 3½s'70	107	107	107
1 Consum Pow 3½s'67	106½	106½	106½
2 Consum Pow 3½s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Crown Cork 4s'50	104¼	104	104¼
8 Crown Will 6s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	33⅞	33¾	33⅞
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
2 Cuba RR 5s'52	38½	38½	38½
30 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	54¾	53½	54¼
10 Del P&L 4¼s'69	103	103	103
7 D&RG 4s'36	13½	13½	13½
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	4¾	4¾	4¾
10 D&RG West 5s'78	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Det Ed 4s '65	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜
7 Dul Missabe&I 13½s'62	104½	104½	104½
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	13	13¾	13
20 Erie rfg 5s '75	13¼	13⅜	13¼
2 Erie 1st 4½s '96	43¾	43¼	43¼
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	20½	19⅞	20½
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	100	100	100
50 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¾	8½	8½
1 Fla E Cst 5s '54	8	8	8
1 Francis Sug 4½s'56	47½	46½	46½
8 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	103	103	103
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
14 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	105⅞	105⅛	105⅞
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	100	100	100
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	61½	61	61¼
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	18	18	18
9 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99¾	99¼	99¼
7 Goodrich 6s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
32 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103½	103	103
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	79¾	79¼	79½
5 Gt Nor 4s'46G	90	90	90
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 'E1	98¾	98⅛	98⅛
11 Gt Nor4s'46G	95	94½	95
1 GulfM&N 5s '50	73	73	73
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
3 Hackens Wat 4s '52	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	69	69	69
5 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'48	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	121	121	121
15 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	51¼	50½	50½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	15	15
1 Ill Cen 4s '51	85	85	85
11 Ill Cen 4s '52	52½	52½	52½
13 Ill Cen 4s '53	48½	47½	48½
39 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53½	52½	53
49 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	45½	44	45⅜
1 Ill Cen 5s '66	58	58	58
53 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	52⅜	51¼	52⅜
24 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48¼	47⅜	48⅛
12 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56	56	56
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	55¾	55¾	55¾
11 Interb R Tr 6s '32	33	31½	33
3 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '56	59	58	59
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	89½	89½	89½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	5	4⅝	5
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18½	17⅞	18½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	18	17	18
5 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	18	18	18
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	77¼	77¼	77¼
6 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	88	88⅛	88¾
14 Int Paper 5s '55	80	80	80
54 Int Paper 5s '47	94	94	94
11 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100¾	100¾	100¾
54 Int T&T 4½s'52	70	69⅞	70
9 Int T&T 5s'55	73¼	73	73¼
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95	95	95
1 Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	78	78	78
22 KCFtS&Mem 4s'36	28¼	26⅞	28¼
20 KCFtS&M 4s'36 ct	28	24¼	28
9 K C South 5s '50	70½	69⅜	70½
33 K C South 3s'50	70	70	70
9 K C Term 4s'60	107½	107½	107½
1 Kings Co Lt 5½s'54	103	103	103
13 Koppers Co 4s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Kresge Found 4s'45	104	103¾	103¾
3 Kresge Found 3½s'47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Lac Gas 6s'42B	49½	49½	49½
3 Lac Gas 5s'39	84½	84½	84½
6 L S & M S 3½s'97	86	86	86
2 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	70	70	70
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '43	78½	78½	78½
1 Leh Val Hiterm5s'54	35	35	35
1 Leh Val NY4½s'40	43	43	43
22 Leh Val 5½s2003	17	16	17
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	16¼	16	16¼
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	128¾	128¾	128¾
15 Loews 3½s '46	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
5 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	81	81	81
5 Lorillard Co 5s'51	121¼	121	121¼
2 Loud&N 4½s 2003	89	89	89
19 Louis & N un 4s'40	100½	100½	100½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
44 Manati Sug 4s '57	34¾	32¾	33¾
33 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31½	29	31
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	29	27½	29
3 Market St Ry 7s '40	60	59½	60
5 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106	106	106
7 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	104¼	104¼	104
1 MilEIRy&L 5s '61 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104½	104½	104½
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8½	8¼	8¼
11 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¼	8½	8½
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	37½	37½	37½
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	40½	39⅞	40½
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	17⅞	17½	17⅞
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	39	39	39
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	35½	35½	35½
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4½	4½	4½
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¼	19¼	19¼
19 Mo Pac5s '77 F	19¼	19¼	19¼
24 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¼	18⅝	19⅛
9 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19½	19	19¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
71 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5⅝	5¾
5 Mond Ry Monty 5s '47	24¼	24¼	24¼
108 Mob & Oh 5s '38	36	34	35½
263 Mob & O 4½s '77	30½	29	30
1 Mon PaPSy 4½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 MonWPa PSy 6s '85	99	98½	99
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97¼	97	97
11 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	50	49½	50
2 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	55	55	55
2 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	103½	103½	103½
91 NatDairy 3¼s '51 ww	104¾	103¾	104¼
3 NatDistPr 4½s '45	106	105¾	106
10 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	72	72	72
7 N O Pac 3½s '56	89	89	89
7 N O Pac 3½s '52A	101¼	101	101¼
7 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	101	100½	101
3 N Ori & NE 4½s'52	51	50	51
8 N Ori Term 4s '53	69	69	69
4 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	32	31¾	31¾
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64½	63	64
52 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	58	58½
23 NYC cn 4s '98	65¾	65	65
24 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	68	67½	67½
2 NYC 3¾s'52	67	67	67
24 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58½	58	58
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	82	82	82
48 NYC&HRR 3½s'97	82	82	82
15 NYCh&StL 5s '74	13	13	13½
12 NYCh&StL 5s '50 ct	11	10½	11
64 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	11½	11	11⅞
16 NYCh&StL 4½s'78ctst	10½	9½	10½
29 NYCh&StL 4s '50A	13½	12½	13½
31 NYCh&StL 4s '50A ct	11	10½	11
7 NYCh&StL 4s '66	18	17½	18
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107	107	107
NY C El H&P 4s'49	116	116	116
NYNH&H cv 6s'48	15½	15½	15½
NYNH&H 4s '55	15	15	15
NYNH&H 4s '56	13¾	13¾	13¾
NYNH&H 3½s'56	13¼	13¼	13¼
NYNH&H 3½s'56	13½	13½	13½
NY O&W rfg 4s'92	8½	8½	8½
NY O&W gen 4s'55	6	6	6
NY S&W gen 5s'40	7¼	7¼	7¼
NY Tel 4½s'39	104	104	104
Niagara Blt 5½s'50	94¾	94¼	94¾
Norf Sou 4s '61 ct	13	13	13
Norf Sou 5s'61A	14½	15	15
Nor Am Co 5s'61	106½	106½	106½
Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	106¾	105¾	106¼
Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s'60C	103¾	103¾	103¾
Nor Pac 6s 2047	71½	70½	71
Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58¼	58¼	58¼
Nor Pac 4s'97	83¾	83¼	83¾
Nor Pac 3s 2047	51¼	50¾	51¼
Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
Ogden&L Chn 4s'94 st	85¾	85¾	85¾
Ohio Ed 4s'67	105	105	105
Ohio Ed 4s'65	105	105	105
Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	99⅝	99½	99⅝
Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	113¾	113½	113½
Ontario Pr 4½s'53	110½	110½	110½
Or-Wsh RR&N 4s'61	102¾	102½	102¾
Pac G&E 3¾s'61	107¾	107½	107¾
Pac Gas&El 4s'64	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
Pac T&T 3¾s'66 B	106	106	106
Panhandle EPL 4s'52	103¾	103¾	103¾
Para Pict 6s'55	100	98½	99½
Para Pict 3¼s'47	87	85½	86½
Parmelee T 6s'44	48	47¼	47¼
Pen Co 4s'52 E	96¾	96¼	96¼
Pen Co 4s'63	95	95	95
Penn-Dix 4s'41 A	105½	105½	105½
Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	105¼	105¼	105¼
Penn P&Lt 4½s'81	103¾	103½	103⅝
Penn RR gen 5s'68	103½	103½	103½
Penn RR cn 4½s'80	117	116¾	117
Penn RR gen 4½s'65	96½	95¾	96¼
Penn RR 4½s gen'70	93¼	92¾	93¼
Penn RR gen 4¾s'81	93¼	92¾	92¾
Penn RR 4s'48	110¾	110⅜	110⅜
Penn RR 3¾s'70	87	86⅞	87
Penn RR 3¼s'52	81½	81¼	81½
Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	114	113½	113½
Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	48½	48½	48½
Peoria & E inc 4s'90	6¼	6¼	6¼
Pere Marq 5s'56	71¾	71¼	71¾
Pere Marq 4½s'56	64	63¾	64
Pere Marq 4s'56	60½	60½	60½
Phila Co 5s'67	94¾	94¼	94¼
Phil Rap Tr C&I 6s'49	4½	4¾	4¾
Ph Read C&I 4s '73	13½	13¼	13¼
Philippine Ry 4s '37	16	15¾	16
Phillips Pet 3s'48	110½	110¼	110¼
PCC&StL 5s '70A	101½	101½	101½
PCC&StL 4½s'77	101½	101½	101½
Portl Gen E 4½s '60	62¼	61¾	61¾
Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16	16	16
Purity Bak 5s '48	96½	96½	96½
Radio Keith 6s '41	78½	76	78½
Readg 4½s '97A	76½	76½	76½
Readg 4½s '97B	76½	76½	76½
Rem Rand 4½s'56	102¾	102¾	102¾
Republic Steel 4½s '56	92¾	92¾	92¾
ReverseCop&B 4½s'56	101	101	101
Richm Term 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
Richland 4½s'41 st	11	11	11¼
Safeway Strs 4s'47	104¼	104¼	104¼
StLIM&S4s R&G '33	55	55	55
StLSF 5s '50B	14	13	13½
StLSF 5s B '50 ct	11	10½	11
StLSF 4½s'57	11¾	11	11¾
StLSF4½s A '57	11½	11¼	11½
StLSF 4s '50A	10½	9	10¼
StLSF 4s '50A ct	10	9	10
StLSW 1st 4s '89	57	57	57
SannAtPub6s 6s '52	110	29-32	110
Schulco 6½s 46 A st	15	15	15
Seab A L 6s 45 st	9¾	9	9⅛
Sea A L 4s 45 ct	8¾	8½	8¾
Sea A L 4s 50 st	17½	16¼	17
Sea AL rfg 4s59	6½	6½	6½
Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	4	4	4
Shell Un 2½s 51	105	104¾	105
Simmons 4s 52	99	99	99
Socony Vac Oil3½s50	105¾	105½	105½
So Col Pow 6s 47	99	99	99
So Kraft 4½s 46	93	93	93
Sou Pac 4½s 68	84¾	84¼	84¾
Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅞	53½	53⅞
So Pac 4½s 69	54	53½	54
So Pac rfg 4s 55	71¼	69½	70⅞
So Pac clt 4s 49	54½	54½	54½
So Pac 3½s 46	66¾	66	66¾
So Pac 4½s Ore 77	60¼	60	60
South Ry 5s 56	71¾	69¼	71⅜
South Ry gen 6s 56	67	65½	66⅔
South Ry cn 5s 94	79	77	78½
South Ry gen 4s 56	53¾	52¾	53¾
S W Bell Tel 3s 68	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¼	104	104¼
Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	101¼	101⅛	101½
Studebaker 6s cv 45	84¾	84	84¾
Tenn El Pow 6s 47A	98½	97½	97½
T R R A St L 4s4 53	103	102¾	102¾
Texark Ft Sm 5½s50	83½	83½	83½
Tex Corp 3½s 51	106¼	105½	105¾
Tex & Plat 5s 2000	114	113¾	114
Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	84¾	84¾	84¾
Third Ave aj 5s 60	7¾	7½	7¾
Third Ave 4s 60	40	40¼	40
Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	109	109	109
Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111¼	111½
Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¼	106¼	106¼
Un Pac 2½s '71	94	94	94
Unit Bis Am 5s '50	107½	107½	107½
Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '53	80	79½	79½
Unit Drug 5s '53	75¼	73¾	75¼
US Steel 3¼s '48	104¾	104¼	104¾
Un2Stkyds 4½s 'Slwr	93	93	93
Utah L&Trac 6s '44	91	91	91
Utah P & L 5s '44	93½	92	93
Util P&L 5½s'47	57	57	57
Util P&L 5s '59	57	57	57
Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104¾	104½	104½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	45¼	44¾	45¼
Wabash 2d 5s '39	26	25¼	26
Wabash 6s '76 B	12	11⅞	12
Wabash 4½s '78C	12	11¾	11¾
Walker H 4½s'45	107½	107	107
Warner Bros 6s '39	83¾	83½	83¾
Warner Bros 5½s'39 ct	83¾	83½	83¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
Westch Lt 5s '50	122¾	122¾	122¾
Westch Lt 3½s'67	104½	104⅜	104⅜
West Shore 4s '2361	58	58	58
West Sh 4s 2361 reg	58	58⅜	58
Westn Md 4½s'77A	88½	88½	88½
Westn Md 4s '52	85⅝	85½	85¾
WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	103½	103½	103½
Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	32½	32½	32½
Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	22¾	22¾	22¾
Western Un 5s '50	70	69¾	70
Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91¾	91¾	91¾
Wilson & Co 4s '55	101¾	101¼	101¼
Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	11	11	11
Wis Cent 5s'40	101	101	101
Worthington 5s'43	103	102¾	103

Foreign Bonds

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	69¼	68¾	68¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8	8	8
Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81¾	81¾	81¾
Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81¾	81¾	81¾
Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81¾	81¾	81¾
Argentine 4½s'71	90	90	90
Australia 5s '55	103¾	103¼	103¾
Australia 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
Australia 4½s '56	100½	100¾	100½
Belgium 6s '55	103½	103½	103½
Brazil 8s '41	14½	14	14½
Brazil 6½s '26-57	12	11½	12
Brazil 6½s '27-57	11½	11½	11½
Brazil C Ry 6½ '52	11½	11½	11½
Brisbane 6s '50	100	100	100
Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	58½	58½	58½
BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	59	59	59
Canada 4s '60	111¾	110¼	110¼
Canada 3¼s '61	103	103	103
Canada 3s '67	99	98¾	98¾
Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61

Data on Election Campaigns; The Situation as It Is Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The 1938 campaign is going down its home stretch. Super-charged oratory fills the air. To help readers, smothered by heated discussions, there follows a factual review of the campaign, the candidates, the main position, and the apparent import of it all.

Statistics: Thirty-three Governors, 35 members of the Senate, and the entire House membership are being chosen in these elections. In addition, thousands of lesser offices are being filled. Maine alone had its final election on Sept. 12, and the balloting in the 47 other states takes place on Nov. 8.

President's Position: The Chief Executive since the primaries—in which he took an active role in behalf of New Deal candidates against more conservative Democrats—has been strikingly silent. Unless the elections result in a sweeping landslide one way or the other, it will be hard to see in them a clear-cut mandate respecting the President's policies. Local and regional issues, and the individual campaigning abilities of particular candidates, are exerting a predominant influence. It is not a clear-cut pro- and anti-New Deal election.

Opposition Democrats: Various candidates who fall in this category seem likely to be re-elected to office. Insofar as this happens, it is likely to strengthen the group within the Democratic Party combatting the President in Congress. But the Democratic National Committee is backing all such individuals, thus obscuring the national issue though perhaps having little effect on prospective developments in Congress.

The Republicans: Moderate victories in the form of three to five new Senators, three to five new Governors, and some 50 new House members seem indicated for the GOP. Of these, the Governors are probably most important, for they carry control of state offices, jobs, and policies, whereas a senatorship is just another vote in a rather small minority. And the rebuilding of the Party has to take place at the grass-roots, where jobs and appointments and local organization still prevail.

The Candidates: Here is a roster of the important candidates, with a thumbnail sketch of their position, omitting many states where the contests have aroused but little national attention:

Governors

California: Republican, Frank F. Merriam, now ending his first term under the slogan "A Good Governor" which summarizes his solid, sober appeal to voters. Democrat, Culbert T. Olson, State Senator, who appeals to the New Deal, labor, and generally "underprivileged" vote, as well as to considerable parts of the pension vote. Progressive, Raymond L. Haight, an able young lawyer who is trying to build up a strong third party in California.

Connecticut: Republican, Raymond E. Baldwin, an insurgent against the old Roraback forces that long dominated GOP in the State, is campaigning strongly. Democrat, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, is increasingly critical of the New Deal, and seeks his fifth term. Socialist, Jasper McLevy, perennial Mayor of Bridgeport, is making an appeal to New Dealers and Progressives on the ground that both other parties are conservative.

Iowa: Republican, George A. Wilson, who almost won in 1936, is one of those counted on by GOP nationally to capture another statehouse. Democrat, Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel, has to combat alleged farm dissatisfaction with New Deal agricultural policies growing out of present low prices.

Kansas: Republican, Payne Ratner, is an eager young candidate with progressive leanings. Democrat, Gov. Walter Huxman, makes his appeal on the basis of a competent administration in the last two years, succeeding Alf M. Landon.

Maryland: Republican, Gov. Harry W. Nice, has a tremendous struggle for re-election, confronting charges of an expensive and disorganized administration. Democrat, Herbert R. O'Conor has a big following in the State, hence seems a likely victor.

Massachusetts: Republican, Leverett Saltonstall, is running strongly. Democrat Ex-Gov. James M. Curley has to combat numerous defections from his party.

Michigan: Republican, Frank D. Fitzgerald, is reported to be running ahead of Democrat, Frank Murphy, former Governor-General of the [illegible] tory policies toward CIO sit-down strikes a major issue.

Minnesota: Republican, Harold Stassen, a vigorous young Moderate-Progressive, is seriously threatening Farmer-Labor Gov. Elmer A. Benson, while Democrat, Thomas Gallagher, cuts into the F-L vote. Governor Benson's group has pushed to left-wing extreme.

New Mexico: Presents a novel ticket, C. E. Mauldin of Clovis, running as "New Deal Progressive" against Republican, Albert Mitchell, and Democrat, John Miles.

New York: Real race between Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, now co-operating with President Roosevelt, and Thomas E. Dewey, possible GOP standard-bearer in 1940 if he wins this year.

Ohio: Republican, John W. Bricker, a capable attorney-general, benefits by division among Democrats, whose candidate is Charles Sawyer, a Cincinnati lawyer.

Oregon: Republican, Charles A. Sprague, is a Salem editor of standing. Democrat, Henry L. Hess, was nominated over present Gov Charles H. Martin in a bitter primary wherein he had Roosevelt-Ickes support.

Pennsylvania: Republican, Arthur H. James is another candidate doing well, but his Democratic opponent, Charles A. Jones, is also strong. Inter-party rifts have appeared on both sides of the fence, the more serious among Democrats.

South Carolina: Republicans just haven't bothered to put up a candidate, and the popular Mayor of Charleston, Burnet R. Maybank, is the next Governor.

Texas: As is customary in the Solid South, the spectacular Democratic nominee, W. Lee O'Daniel, is expected to be elected handily, not bothering to call on his hill-billy band with its theme song: "Pass the Biscuits, Maw."

Vermont: As is customary in Vermont, the Republican nominee, Gov. George D. Aiken is expected to be elected handily, thus keeping in the 1940 Presidential sweepstakes.

Wisconsin: A severe three-way split between Republican Julius P. Heil, Democrat Robert K. Henry, and Progressive Philip F. La Follette. Oh, yes, there is even a fourth candidate: Frank W. Smith, on the "Union" ticket.

The Senate

California: Republican, Philip Bancroft, a "gentleman-farmer" is pitted against Democrat Sheridan Downey, who is supported by a large part of the pro-pension group in California. Likewise, Democratic registrations in California exceed Republican by nearly 800,000.

Connecticut: Republican, John A. Danaher, a lawyer who has defended labor union members in striking cases, is capably challenging Democrat, Senator Augustine Lonergan. Senator Lonergan is almost an Anti-New Dealer, so that tables are partly turned in the Nutmeg State.

Idaho: Republican, Donald A. Callahan, is trying to win back the GOP which were said to have nominated Democrat, D. Worth Clark in the primary.

Illinois: Republican Richard J. Lyons is generally reported to be distinctly second to Democrat Scott W. Lucas, who is a young downstate lawyer allied to Gov. Henry Horner's group, and hence a moderate, not a zealous New Dealer.

Indiana: Republican Raymond E. Willis, another country editor, confronts Democratic Senator Frederick Van Nuys, who has behind him the powerful state machine and prestige gained by opposing the President's court bill.

Iowa: Republican former Senator Lester J. Dickinson and Democratic Senator Guy M. Gillette, two silver-haired, slender sons of the Tall-Corn State are trying to get the seat which they have both recently occupied, and the race is close.

Kansas: Republican Clyde M. Reed has a flying start against Democratic Sentor George McGill. Senator McGill has to explain and defend his own farm bill—the Pope-McGill bill—following Senator James M. Pope's defeat, and it is a tough job with the price of wheat below 50 cents a bushel.

Maryland: Republican Oscar Leser is distinctly second, at this stage, to Democratic Senator Millard E. Tydings, who is getting votes on both sides of the street, as a Democrat and an Anti-New Dealer.

Missouri: Republican Henry S. Caulfield, former governor, is in the predicament of his colleagues in Iowa, Indiana, and Maryland in facing Democratic Senator Bennett Champ Clark, who has a united party and some Republicans behind him, and looks toward 1940 hopefully.

Nevada: Republican Former Senator Tasker L. Oddie is making the running interesting for Democratic Senator Pat McCarran, another anti-court bill beneficiary.

New Hampshire: Republican Charles W. Tobey confidently expects to displace Democratic Senator Fred H. Brown, and most observers think he will do so.

New Jersey: Republican Former Senator Warren Barbour is running vigorously against Democrat William H. J. Ely, and the election is said to turn on whether Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City flings all his votes in the Ely scales, or holds back in a traditional "deal" with the Republicans.

New York: Republicans John Lord O'Brian and Edward F. Corsi are challenging Democrats Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead for the long and short terms respectively, in the only double senatorial election this year.

North Dakota: Republican Gerald P. Nye (running as a "Nye non-partisan") is lucky in having divided opposition, between Democrat J. J. Nygard, Union Party's B. F. Woodall, and formidable Gov. William P. Langer, running independently. If all these anti-Nye votes were put together, they might defeat him.

Ohio: Republican Robert A. Taft is debating all over the State against [illegible] Democratic Senator [illegible] campaign. C[illegible]y in the balance.

Oklahoma: Election, as in the South generally, scarcely doubtful, with Senator Elmer W. Thomas (D) the victor, but he has no less than four rivals: Harry O. Glasser, Republican; P. C. Nelson, Prohibitionist; Raymond B. Clark, Independent; and H. J. Thompson, Independent. Oklahoma is a big state, with independent ways.

Oregon: Republican Rufus C. Holman, with some Townsend support, running against Democrat Willis E. Mahoney, with other Townsend support. Former is a state official, latter the Mayor of Klamath Falls.

Pennsylvania: Republican Senator James J. Davis is trying to reap full advantages of the Democratic frictions while Democrat Gov. George H. Earle has to contend with all the hostilities aroused by his administration.

Wisconsin: Republican Alexander Wiley, Democratic Senator F. Ryan Duffy, and Progressive Herman L. Ekern in one of those problematical three-way splits.

There are the major contests. In a number of other states there are lively races. And the contests for the House of Representatives are at once colorful and important, but can only be judged en masse. The total of House gains is the most widely used barometer of the outcome of a mid-term election. The general guess this year is 50 GOP gains, which is somewhat below the usual turnover at the last election in a presidential eight-year period. But some estimates are at 30 seats—the Democratic ones, and GOP's claims rise to 80 or 90.

73 Are Indicted On WPA Charges In New Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

has been a protracted internecine struggle in New Mexico between the Chavez-Rep. J. J. Dempsey forces on the one hand, and Gov. Tingley on the other. Those indicted, and their friends, attribute the indictments to political causes.

New Mexico Indicts 73

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 21 (AP)—A Federal grand jury returned indictments yesterday against 62 persons for conspiracy to violate Federal WPA laws in New Mexico, among them Stanley W. P. Miller, Assistant United States District Attorney, and others in State and Federal offices.

Eleven other indictments, other than conspiracy, were returned for political discrimination against WPA labor, diversion of WPA funds and services, and illegal political activities.

Federal Judge Colin Neblett ordered the arrest of the 73 defendants.

A maximum penalty of two years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine may be imposed on persons convicted on conspiracy charges.

WPA Indictments

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Federal term April grand jury returned indictments today against 16 corporations and 32 persons, charging a conspiracy to defraud the Works Progress Administration of approximately $250,000 in the purchase of sand and stone for WPA projects in Essex, Passaic and Bergen Counties.

The indictments resulted from an investigation by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the WPA.

Anglo-American Trade Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

considerations quite apart from the immediate trade questions. The Munich settlement which confirms the rise of Germany as the leading political force in Central Europe simultaneously confirms the position of Germany as the dominant economic force in Central Europe.

The issue which this presents to Britain is economic as well as political. Can Britain compete with the German system of economic autarchy without resorting to the same system itself?

From this question arises uncertainty as to the desirability of entering into a trade agreement with the United States which would for some time to come prevent Britain from trade bargaining with the German economic orbit on a German basis.

What is most important to Britain? Is it closer economic co-operation with the United States, or retention of freedom to co-operate more closely with the German orbit?

Empire Preferences

Then there are strictly trade problems complicating the British Cabinet problem. In regard to tobacco, for example, Due to Empire preferences it has very materially increased the British market for Empire tobacco. Whereas the Empire supplied only 1 per cent of the British market in 1919, it now supplies 24.3 per cent of the British market. Having encouraged Rhodesia, South Africa, and India to develop large-scale tobacco production London does not feel justified in taking steps which would seriously curtail this business.

Ham is another serious problem. The Government has embarked on a program to increase the domestic production of pork products. Some curtailment of this program would probably be necessary to meet the American desires in full.

Lumber Classification

Lumber revolves around the question of specialization. American requests are understood to include a breakdown of the category into subordinate groups in some of which American imports would be encouraged by lower duties. This same formula has been applied by the United States to textiles to the British advantage. But British negotiators have taken the position that such a device is contrary to British trade principles.

There are other items of somewhat less importance than the four where final agreement [illegible] Au[illegible] ju[illegible] at the heart of the situation.

It would be a mistake to take too seriously reports that this situation is likely to cause abandonment of the projected Anglo-American trade agreement. Those best informed as to the situation feel that the chances are strongly in favor of ultimate conclusion of the agreement. But there is some uncertainty and there is a possibility that the agreement will fail.

Roosevelt's Greeting

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP)—Improvement of international economic relations is necessary before "any satisfactory and secure world order" can be established, President Roosevelt today told business leaders of 23 countries.

The President's message was cabled to Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, at the fifty-eighth annual session of its council here today.

The text follows:

"The structure of international relations has been subjected in recent years and continues to be subjected to extraordinary strain both in political and economic spheres.

"The experience of these years has shown to all how essential to the establishment of any satisfactory and secure world order is the improvement of the basis of natural and profitable economic relations between countries.

"The International Chamber of Commerce through its efforts to increase opportunities for trade and to widen the scope of such opportunities through the application of the principle of equality of treatment has been a notable and farseeing influence in a world in which efforts and attention too frequently have been turned in the opposite direction. I take pleasure in greeting you again and in extending my hearty wish for your future efforts."

The Council, which included representatives of the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, and Argentina, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that collaboration on fundamental issues must be worked out "in the world as we find it."

Home Shortage Found in Portland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Although increased building in Portland in 1937 created a housing supply greater than the estimated population gain for the year, a new-home shortage is noted when considered in terms of the population rise since 1930, according to information presented by C. J. Ryan, Vice-President in charge of the Mortgage Loan Division of Investors' Syndicate of Minneapolis, Minn.

In the seven years since 1930, new homes were erected for only 48.2 per cent of the additional population, the report stated. A housing gain in 1937 of 67 per cent was noted over the year before against a population increase of 1 per cent.

"In number of persons provided with new housing last year, Portland ranked fifteenth in a list of 50 largest American cities," Mr. Ryan pointed out. "In value of home construction the City ranked sixteenth, and it held thirty-first place in per-person construction.

Figures were compiled in a housing survey of 310 cities in 41 states and the District of Columbia, containing more than one third of the population in the United States.

Pick-Shovel Strike Of WPA Is Quelled

NEW YORK (AP)—Three of a group of WPA workers who balked Oct. 20 because they had to use both pick and shovel on a Bronx project have been discharged for insubordination, WPA headquarters said.

Out of 57 men employed on the project, 53 were back at work, and the fifty-fourth man was trying to persuade officials to reinstate the ones who were discharged.

The workers objected to use of both tools, arguing that one man ought to use a pick while another used the shovel. WPA directors [illegible] would be required [illegible] state industry.

Wage-Hour Act Blamed For Closing Sawmills

EARLE, Ark. (AP)—Luther Wallin, operator of sawmills here and at Columbus, Miss., said Oct. 21 lumber plants cannot operate profitably under the wage-hour law and that he is suspending operations at both places.

The mill here is Earle's only industry except cotton gins. It has been operated 20 years. Mr. Wallin's Columbus mill started about two years ago. He said about 100 men will be affected here. They receive from 15 to 75 cents an hour and work about 60 hours a week while the wage-hour act fixes a 25-cent wage minimum and 44-hour maximum.

Courtesy Gets an Accent For Fair in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The accent will be on courtesy in New Jersey next year as countless thousands of visitors pass through this State on their way to and from the New York World's Fair.

Rutgers University is offering a course on "Public Relations and the Police" for police who will handle throngs of visitors.

Carol to Visit London

BUCHAREST, Oct. 21 (AP)—King Carol and Crown Prince Michael will leave Rumania Nov. 5 for a state visit to London.

It was believed that, besides discussing the European political situation, the Rumanian ruler would stress the need for a huge loan to continue his country's rearmament.

Hoare, Like Hitler, Backs Peace Under Full Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

eign Secretary, and the recently resigned Admiralty chief should return to office their effort would be to make war.

Sir Samuel, in phrases which were taken as applying to Herr Hitler's reference, said:

"Herr Hitler believes in the peaceful aspirations of Mr. Chamberlain, but he fears some possible successor in office. I believe in Herr Hitler's peaceful aspirations and, like Herr Hitler, I must be prepared for some successor who may not hold his views.

"In these circumstances I adopt his own motto, 'Always willing for peace and any hour ready for defense.' I agree with him also when he says that 'as a strong state we can be ready at any time to pursue a policy of understanding with surrounding states.'

"This is the reason why in the interests of peace I attach such vital importance to the need for national strength."

National Effort Needed

The speech indicated the lines along which the Government is planning to use its man power "to protect itself against the knockout blow of an air attack." The Home Secretary said this could be done only as a "great national effort" based on well-known characteristics of the British people. He said the need for the enlistment of millions of infantrymen for an expeditionary force on the Continent had been displaced by the necessity of the organization of an all-embracing industrial community. He stressed the importance of Air Raid Precautions as well as redoubling the two lines of military defense—an air force sufficient to deter an aggressor and enough anti-aircraft guns to make Britain's keypoints as dangerous to attack as it is for planes to attack a modern battleship.

Replying to attacks on the Government, the Home Secretary said he must take a "full share of responsibility for any gaps or deficiencies," but, he added, he was not ready to accept allegations of widespread chaos and general incompetence. He defended the evacuation plans as founded on the unanimous recommendations of the three-party conferences headed by Sir John Anderson, which included also emergency rationing and the financing of enforced billeting.

United States: Patron of Art

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government has become a permanent patron of art.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, created a permanent section of fine arts in the Procurement Division of the Treasury. Some officials regarded this as the greatest concession yet made to those persons who for years have campaigned for the establishment of a Federal department of fine arts.

However, the section will be concerned only with art work in the Federal buildings. It is an outgrowth of the temporary four-year-old section of painting and sculpture, which was in charge of the decorating of Federal structures.

Mr. Morgenthau and C. J. Peoples, Director of Procurement, said in announcing the decision that the general objectives of the original organization "have been realized beyond our most optimistic expectations."

"Setting out to stimulate the development of art in this country and to reward outstanding talent on the basis of quality alone, the results achieved are remarkable," they said. "Painters and sculptors of established position have outdone themselves in this work, and many distinguished talents hitherto unknown to the public have been brought out by our system of anonymous competitions."

Mural paintings and sculptures have been installed in Federal buildings in more than 300 different communities, they said, adding that "the average quality of this work is high, the cost low (1 per cent of the building)."

Treasury officials said that during the last four years 375 artists' contracts had been completed at a cost of $537,154.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

LYNN, MASS.—10 minutes' walk to Swampscott beach, 7-room cottage, electricity, furnace; 5000 sq. ft.; $3800. Box A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563 Washington, D. C.

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You need pay charge it!
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FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 Merrimack Street
Florsheim and Freeman Shoes for Men
Red Cross and Foot-Haven for Women
For Quality, Style and Comfort

HINGHAM

At
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
You Are Sure of QUALITY
Choice MEATS—NATIVE POULTRY—EGGS
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
S. S. PIERCE CO. GROCERIES
HING. 0091-0092

HOLBROOK

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

Wilbur Coon Shoes
Women everywhere have learned that "special measurement" shoes are the last word in style and comfort. Come in soon for a leisurely try-on.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

Gossard Special in MisSimplicity
Girdles and front lace corsets.
Values to $5.98 now $3.98.
THE LEARY SHOP
231 Maple Street

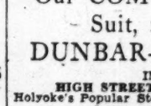
A Value Leader for Men and Young Men.
Our COMMANDER Suit, $25.00
DUNBAR-MURRAY INC.
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

LAWRENCE

Announcing
Our Newer, Larger Jewelry Department
Revealing Fashion's most charming Fall and Winter modes.
CHERRY & WEBB'S

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

WEINER'S FURS
are dependable and have been so for the past 38 years
276 ESSEX STREET



Milk Fed ROASTING CHICKENS
Freshly dressed and delivered to your home.
Fresh Eggs
PAUL JONES
250 Farnum St., North Andover, Mass.
Tel. Lawrence 28063

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
OIL BURNERS—HEATING OILS
P. NUTTON
28 Osgood Street, Methuen, Mass.
Tel. 4343

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.

Genuine Spring Lamb Legs	lb. 25c
Native Roasting Chickens	lb. 31c
Extra Fancy—6 lbs. ave. weight Florida Indian River Grapefruit	6 for 25c
Sweet Potatoes	6 lbs. 25c
Sunny Mist Fancy Florida Grapefruit Sections No. 2 tins	2 for 29c doz. $1.75
1 Package Fennant Toasts	19c

Bateman's
Have you seen the new costume jewelry, so important this season? We have imported Chinese cinnabar clips, STERLING SILVER BROOCHES, gay little charm bracelets $1.00 at
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. TEL. LEX. 0223

Exclusive Agency for
Kemp's Signature Chocolates and Kemp's Mixed Nuts
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Tel. Lex. 0064 *Free Delivery*

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars.
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Value Leadership Days
Thursday-Friday-Saturday
October 20-21-22
Value Days That You'll Never Forget

WATCH
CHERRY & WEBB'S
IN OCTOBER
a Month of exciting Fashion events on Four Great Floors

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

"The House for Service"
Complete House Furnishers
W. B. GIFFORD
99 and 97 MARKET STREET

BE PREPARED!
Order Christmas Cards NOW!
Your Choice of 10 Beautiful Folders
50 for $1.00
Or, you may select 5 each of all 10 patterns.
Your name printed on each card. Better order them now!
Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET BREAKERS 3737
Stationery Dept.—Main Floor

New Emma Jettick $5 to $6
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

INSURANCE
to Cover Every Need
HOME AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS
F. W. WIGGIN
Telephone Breakers 7826 Wes. New. 3018-R

Preview of Watches
Latest Models of Waltham, Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Prices Within the Reach of All
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, corner Buffum Street

Doty
Christmas Cards
Doty's
155 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.

LOBSTER POT
Charming Atmosphere, Delicious Food
Our Lobster Dinners Are Famous
Luncheon, 50c-85c Dinners, $1.00-$2.00
923 Washington St. Jackson 0048
Our famous fried live lobster meat—sweet as a nut.

MALDEN

Come to
I. I. Kotzen Co.'s
34th Anniversary Sale
Guaranteed Savings on Quality Furniture
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-458 Main Street, Malden

REMEMBER
"Gordon's For Coats"
17 Years of Guaranteed Integrity
Sizes for Women, Misses, Juniors
Gordon's Woman's Shop
183 Pleasant Street, Malden

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res. Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We are Agents for Crane Conservoil Oil Burners.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0563

BACK TO SCHOOL SHOES
"Kali-Sten-Iks"
America's Finest Shoes for Children

HIGGINS 102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET Tel. MAL. 0800

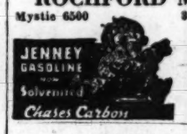
MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

Leon's
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Our Own Ice Cream
LUNCHEON
43 SALEM ST., MEDF.
Telephone Mystic 6350

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
Don's Service Station
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 864 Boston Avenue



Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Nute's
Specializing in Curtains, Linens Bedding
Interior Decorating and Custom Slip Cover Work by Experts
543 MAIN STREET
(Next to Newhall's Shoe Store)

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Hallowe'en Candies and Ice Cream
Hopkins
Our Own Make Chocolates and Caramels

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST COMPANY

LADIES' and MISSES'
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR and ACCESSORIES
MEN'S and BOYS'
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
THE JONES STORES
MELROSE

Monitor Readers!
We appreciate your yellow slips
WHITTEMORE'S
"Your Hardware Store"
531 Main Street Tel. Mel. 0900

GARNISS
MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

New Method Laundry
STAR BUNDLE 17 lbs. $2.00
Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.
TEL. STON. 0407

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
605 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

NEEDHAM

Tel. NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM (Continued)

SELWYN BEAUTY SALON
920 Great Plain Ave.
Need. 1927

The Beauty Salon that is entirely different. Specializing in the art of Feminine Beauty

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
"WE FURNISH HOMES"
Now Showing—New 1938 Styles
Rugs—Oil Heaters
Living Room Suites
Bedroom Suites

Gulf Hill Dairy
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
808 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Perry's THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
72 Spring St., Next West of Y. W. C. A.

Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
Telephone 5000

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Tel. 7934-R Shop Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane 206 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

William A. Bassett Co.
1023 Purchase St. Phones 611 and 612

Native Scallops, Eastern Halibut, Salmon, Lemon Sole and Cotuit Oysters

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

1939 CHEVROLET
Now on Display
at New Reduced Prices
Call N. N. 5620
for Demonstration
OPEN EVENINGS
Dunham Chevrolet
431 Washington St., Newton
"CHEVROLET'S THE CHOICE"

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Handbags and Hosiery
at Newton
433 Centre Street
New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon St. Bea. 2092

DEWEY'S MARKET, INC.
NEWTON NORTH 7062
287 WASHINGTON STREET
Choice Meats, Fish
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8073
Tel. NEWt Nth 6070

"INSUROR"
R. M. Patterson
"REALTOR"
281 Washington St., Newton Corner

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL COAL-COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Luther Paul Co.
FUEL OILS
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC PRODUCTS
CEN. NEW. 0590

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

DE LUXE
CLEANSERS INC.
MIDDLESEX 2928
WATERTOWN, MASS.
No Telephone Solicitation

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Ruane Flowers
NEWTON NORTH 0600
Practical House Plants
77 WALNUT STREET

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 Main St. *Opp. City Hall*

NORWOOD

BAKER'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTER'S of CHILDREN'S • CLOTHING
FURNITURE VALUES
Distinctive Styles in Period and Modern Sets
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
724 Washington Street
Phone Norwood 1132

COAL-COKE FUEL OIL
269 LENOX ST.
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC.
NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES—CANTON-SHARON-NORWOOD

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
See Our Smart New Fall Styles
WALK OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

PITTSFIELD
MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST DIAL 2-3733

Our
81st Anniversary Sale
is rapidly drawing to a close.
Take advantage of the savings
England Brothers
Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SHALETT'S Cleaners—Dyers
Our New Sterilized Cleaning Process
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for 6 months without any extra cost.
702 NORTH ST. Dial 5475

HARRIET'S BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
26 Edward Ave. Dial 8183

See Virginia Rose
on your Decorating Problems
VENETIAN BLINDS
DRAPERY and WINDOW SHADES
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 West Street

New Honey
Fancy Extra Light
1-Lb. Jar 29c 5-Lb. Pail 89c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
TRULY A GREAT PLACE TO TRADE

E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 North Street
Pumpkin and Mince Pies
Doughnuts—Cookies
Quality Breads

QUINCY

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

H. A. FRINK
7 Cliveden St., near Quincy Theatre
Personal Christmas Cards
Now Ready
The Medici Line—Personal and Counter
New Art and Etchcraft Personals
Boxed Christmas Cards—Picture Frames

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6811-M
6:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Consult Our Style Expert
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA 3570 1249 Hancock St.

CAPE COD FARMS' JELLY HOUSE

1217 Hancock St. Gra. 3594

FUR REMODELING
Consult our expert stylist
OLD COLONY *LAUNDERERS CLEANERS*
PRES. 3000

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7017

DUSTPROOFED
"blue coal" CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

You are cordially invited to attend the Announcement Day Showing of The Chevrolet Six for 1939
The Complete Car . . . Completely New
Saturday, October 22, 1938
North Quincy Garage Company
DUGGAN BROS.
133 Hancock Street, Atlantic

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST.
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jedda" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

Swift and Bachman, Inc.
Chrysler--Plymouth
MOTOR CARS
254 Washington Street
Please Call GRA 5400

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

THE FRY KETTLE
SPECIALIZING IN
FRIED SEA FOODS and FISH DINNERS
Route 129—at the Reading-Wakefield Line
Phone Reading 0592

ADAMS COMPANY
READING
202 HAVEN ST. TEL. 1360-W
SNOW SUITS
Created by "SALLY TOGS"

Lined Wool	Sizes	Price
Overalls	2-8	1.25
Ski Pants	3-16, 16-20	1.98 to 2.98

BOOTHBY'S
Embroidery and Yarn Dept.
NOW is the time to make your CHRISTMAS or FAIR GIFTS
Many new ideas in hand work. Come and see us, with our new store front.
434 Main St. Tel. Cry. 0325 Wakefield

SHARON

CLARENCE, the Barber
Specializing in
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting
Postoffice Square Tel. Sharon 348

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parke Snow INC.
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
MARTEX TOWELS
Davis Square, Somerville

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

THE CAMEO
Serving Quality Ices
De Luxe
CANDY
SPECIAL ICE CREAM for Lodge and Club Day
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Special Pains Given to Linen Work
110 State St. Tel. 5-4181

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Provisions, Vegetables
174-176 Bay State Road Tel. 7-7-7-8

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses: Bay St.
TELEPHONE 7-1161

Personal Christmas Cards
Our Assortment Has Never Been So Complete
Let Us Help You Select Your Cards Early

EMPIRE STATIONERS
208 BRIDGE STREET

TAUNTON

E. A. THOMAS and CO.
See this store's UP-TO-DATE READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT —fitted with all the latest in Women's and Misses' Dresses
$1.98 $2.98 $3.98 $5.98 $7.98
The house of courtesy. 77-79 Main Street

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Fifty kinds of these fresh frozen Fruits, Vegetables, Meat, Poultry and Fish always in stock.
Cobb Bates & Yerxa Co.
The Complete Food Store
TAUNTON Phone 940 MASS.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Thriller Sale Still Going On!
Thrilling Values
LAST TWO DAYS
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

ADAMS CREAMERY
Eggs, Butter and Canned Goods
at reasonable prices
Telephone Waltham 2937-M
745 Moody Street, Cor. Orange

Ellison Park Market
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits and Groceries
Free Delivery
470 Main Street Tel. Waltham 3030

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a good used car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

When you think of a delicious breakfast, think of
CREAM TOP
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. Mid. 3818

Treadeasy Shoes
Treadeasy Shoes Plus Correct Fitting Assures COMFORT
Watertown Shoe Store
76 Main Street MID. 4400-W

WELLESLEY

College Chevrolet, Inc.
invites you to see and drive the NEW
1939 CHEVROLET
on Saturday, October 22 at 161 Linden St., Wellesley
also
Complete Repair and Lubrication Service. Just call Wellesley 2710 . . . We will gladly call for and deliver your car.

Have your Last Fall's Coat or Suit Remodeled and Restyled at moderate prices at
• LITVACK'S •
Wellesley 548 Washington St. Wellesley Hills 19 Washington St.
FOR CLEANING OR TAILORING SERVICE CALL
Wellesley 2125-R or W

Mobilubrication *Certified*
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephones Wel. 1278 or 1578
Have carefree trips . . . Let us check and lubricate your car first.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY
(Continued)

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, Inc.** 1938

Something New for
INFANTS and KIDDIES
from 6 Months to 4 Years!
Lillian's Hosiery Shoppe
16 Grace St. (opp. Sellers') Wellesley

GUARANTEED USED CARS
WELLESLEY AUTO SALES
Washington St. at Kingsbury
Tel. Wel. 0800

Call Wellesley 0172
SWIRLS and CURLS
THIRTY CHURCH STREET
Artistic Hair Cutting and Styling
ZOTOS Machineless Permanents

WELLESLEY HILLS
Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

Are Your Clothes Ready for Fall Events?
See
A. MINKOVITZ
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Furrier
DYEING—PRESSING—ALTERING—RELINING—REPAIRING
320 Washington St., Wellesley Hills
Wel. 0237-W

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNeil & Sons
Delivery on TIME
. . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1387

WESTON
Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300 or 2900

WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH
Storm Windows
SAVE HEAT
RHINES LUMBER CO.
Tel. Weymouth 1640
SMITH'S
THE BOOK STORE
Greeting Cards—Stationery
Gifts of Distinction
Kodaks and Accessories
Dennison's Goods
67 Washington Street, Weymouth
Tel. Wey. 0470

WINTHROP
Everybody's Cash Market
WINTHROP

Fresh Pork to Roast, Either end	22c lb.
Legs Lamb, Genuine Spring	25c lb.
Home Made Sausage Meat	29c lb.
Green Meadow Butter	2 lbs. 61c
Native Carrots (large size bunch)	2 bun. 11c
Extra Fancy Baldwin Apples	6 lbs. 25c
Just arrived, Florida Oranges, med. size	2 doz. 37c
Fresh Guinea Haddock	10c lb.
Fresh Halibut, centre cuts	29c lb.
Fresh Oysters	pt. 29c

JOHNSON BROS. MARKET
75 Jefferson St. Winthrop Center
Free Delivery Oce. 0513

HOLLAND ROLL BUTTER	lb. 36c
SUGAR, 10 lb. cloth bag	49c
MILK FED FOWL, 3½ lb. av.	lb. 21c
Fancy Face of RUMP ROAST	lb. 33c
CHAMBERLAIN SMOKED SHOULDERS	lb. 19c
FLORIDA ORANGES	2 doz. 39c
NATIVE CARROTS	3 bu. 10c

WORCESTER
'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
d. P. and O. H. Hovey Props.
Tel 5-3161

Hallowe'en
Party Novelties
Decorations and Favors
DAVIS & BANISTER, INC.
24 Pearl Street, Worcester

BOTANY'S 100% ALL WOOL COATINGS
An Extensive Color Range as Well as in Black
56 Inches Wide—$2.35 and up
SLOCUM'S
616 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Conway Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS
POOLE, DORSET—Charles Palmer, B. C. D., "COMMERCIAL ARTIST," Posters, Display Cards, Signs and Fascias. "Cloverlly," Lulworth Avenue, Hamworthy.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141
ESSEX—Board or Flatlets in beautiful country, easy reach London; near golf links and Christian Science church; central heating, garage. Box W-1193, BCM/CSM, London.
LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W 2 — Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN
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Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Gulf Stream Does Not Lose Its Identity by Mingling With the Water Through Which It Flows?

In a letter from E. S., Wichita, Kansas, I find the query, "I wonder how it is possible for a warm current, such as the Gulf Stream, to maintain its flow, instead of amalgamating with the water through which it flows and losing its identity."

The Gulf Stream is an ocean river

of clear indigo blue, about 50 miles wide at its narrowest point, and was named for the Gulf of Mexico, where it originates.

It issues from the Gulf of Mexico through the Florida Strait, flows in a northeasterly direction off the eastern coast of the United States, veering over toward England. East of the Grand Banks off Newfoundland, it tends to fuse with the Labrador current and becomes the North Atlantic Drift.

At the start, the Gulf Stream is a narrow, deep current, its flow attaining a speed of about four miles an hour. As it flows, however, it tends to drag other water along with it, increasing its volume constantly. This increased amount of water slows the pace of the stream to about ten miles a day and it loses its clear-cut edges to an extent that its boundaries become indefinite.

It was long felt that wind was the principal if not the only cause of ocean currents. Recently, however, other factors have been taken into consideration. In the case of the Gulf Stream particularly, the flow is now thought to result from a vertical movement or circulation of the water plus the influence of the rapid rotation of the earth, as well as the effect of prevailing ocean winds.

The ocean is of enormous depth in various regions. The water in the Gulf of Mexico is heated by the burning rays of the tropic sun. Warm water is lighter than cold, so the warm water rises and is forced to flow by the cold water from the north, which, being heavier, flows in and piles up below. The direction of the flow of this warm water is affected by the rotation of the earth, and by the contours of the land (both above and below the ocean's surface) against which the water is forced by the wind and the rotation.

At the beginning of its journey there is a difference of several degrees in temperature (with a corresponding difference in density) between the Gulf Stream and the surrounding ocean. It is probable that this difference in density, coupled with the stream's velocity, accounts for its maintaining its identity.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Dicky's Blue Jay

A Story for Children

"Grandpa," Dickey cried, "I saw a blue jay in the apple tree. He called, 'Jay, Jay.' "

Grandpa nodded.

"And what did you think of him, Dicky?" he asked, "with his blue coat and his jaunty crest and his black collar?"

"I think he is beautiful, Grandpa."

"So he is, my boy."

"Is it true, Grandpa, that nobody likes him much?"

Grandpa nodded again. "He is noisy, Dicky," he said. "He takes other birds' eggs from their nests. Why he's even been known to take their nests."

"But he must be of some use," Dicky persisted. "He must do some good." He caught his grandfather's hand. "Come, let's take a walk, Grandpa."

Grandpa got his cane, which he always took when he went walking, and off they started through the green fields to the grassy lane.

"Shall we go to the hickory trees?" Dicky asked.

Grandpa was proud of the hickory trees. They grew tall and straight and beautiful at the border of the lane. He was wont to stand admiring them, seeing the sunlight fall through the high branches. Dicky knew he was proud of them, more proud of them than of anything else on his land.

"Have they been growing here very long, Grandpa?" Dicky asked.

"Longer than I can remember, Dicky," Grandpa answered. And Dicky thought that must be very long indeed.

"Who planted them, Grandpa?" he asked.

Grandpa shook his head.

"I don't know, Dicky," he answered. "But whoever planted them did a good deed."

That night because Dicky had been thinking all day of blue jays and hickory trees he had a strange dream.

He dreamed he talked with a blue jay. He, Dicky, sat on a tree stump and the blue jay perched beside him. Up over their heads the hickory trees rustled softly.

Dicky pointed to them with a chubby finger.

"Aren't they beautiful?" he asked the blue jay, quite as if it was not in the least extraordinary to ask a bird a question.

The blue jay gazed up at them.

"Very beautiful," he replied. "Did you know they were planted by blue jays many years ago?"

"What!" Dicky cried. "Planted by blue jays!" His eyes opened wide.

"Yes indeed," the blue jay answered. "You see we blue jays have a habit of tucking nuts away in the earth and many years ago we tucked away some hickory nuts and," with the flutter of a wing, "up came the hickory trees."

"You don't say," Dicky cried. He was so excited he woke up to find himself snug in bed. The moon was coming in at the window. It was light as day. Dicky stole out of bed and ran to his grandfather.

"Grandpa, Grandpa," he whispered, "wake up. I have something to tell you."

Grandpa opened his eyes. Grandpa was interested. "What is it?" he asked.

Dicky told him his dream.

"Do you think the blue jays did plant the hickory trees, Grandpa, do you?"

"I shouldn't be surprised," Grandpa answered, "for it's true they have a habit of planting nuts in the soft earth."

Dicky smiled and crept back to bed.

"I knew," he whispered, "that blue jays did some good, I was sure of it."

Daily Anecdote

Preoccupied

Many stories have been told to illustrate the almost superhuman devotion Thomas A. Edison gave to his work, but few are more eloquent of this quality than the following:

Late one night, a friend of Edison, passing the inventor's laboratory and seeing a light burning, ascended to the workroom to find Edison deeply intent upon some difficult experiment.

"Hello, Tom!" he called out. "Aren't you ever going home?"

Drawing himself away from his work with obvious effort, Edison inquired, "What time is it?"

"It's after midnight," was the reply.

"By George," exclaimed the inventor, "then I guess I must go home! I was married today—or rather yesterday."

Banishing the Night

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Novel Fireplace

A novel open fireplace that can be inexpensively installed with no outlay for masonry, is proving popular with mountain cabin owners.

A man who installed one of these unique new fireplaces in his own cabin, found it so popular with his friends and neighbors, that he secured a selling agency in his vicinity and has sold a large number of them.

Installed like an ordinary stove, this novel fireplace can be secured for about one-fourth the cost of a brick or stone fireplace, thus making an open hearth available in many homes and cabins.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: It has been said that everything comes to him who waits, but it is much more satisfactory to go and get it.

Use 'Em Again: Constitution, amendment, independence.

Letter Changing: Camel, cames, camps, lamps, lumps, humps.

Find Three Numbers: 6, 7, and 8.

Brief Biographies: Adams—actress; Ade—humorist; Agassiz—naturalist; Alcott—writer; Alfred—king; Amundsen—explorer; Archimedes—mathematician; Aristotle—thinker; Aristophanes—poet; Arnold—soldier-traitor.

Sunbonnet Sue

Quotation for Today

TO WORRY about tomorrow is to fail of devotion to the tasks of today, and so to spoil both days.—WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The consensus is that the present civilization will do for a while. It vindicates the optimists who began printing those 1939 calendars in July.

Cleveland Press: A Pennsylvania woman complains that her husband was always borrowing money from her. He's what you'd call her debtor half.

Toronto Star: It is pointed out that women spend 85 cents out of every dollar. The really keen ones not only do that, but get a dollar's worth of goods for the 85 cents.

Wall Street Journal: Contentment has one big advantage over wealth; friends don't try to borrow it from you.

Detroit News: There seems to be more to solving a cotton surplus than laying a thick comforter of same in the top of each pound box of chocolates.

London Opinion: The other day a magistrate asked what on earth any woman could want with a dozen new frocks. Probably a dozen new hats.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Turnpike

For playing Turnpike you need several pairs of stones, which you place on the ground with six inches between them, and at a distance of about ten feet between pairs. Use as many pairs as there are players, less one.

Each player crouches near one of the pairs on the "turnpike" to see if either of the stones is touched. The remaining player goes to a starting line some ten feet from the first pair of stones and tries to drive his hoop through all the pairs of stones without touching them. If he does touch one, he changes places with the keeper. Or if the hoop falls to the ground during the journey, the nearest keeper changes places with the player.

To win the game both the out and home journeys must be made.—E. M. H., Hamden, Conn.

Miss Liberty Entertains

Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head of the Statue of Liberty, and the torch will hold 12.

In Lighter Vein

First Lesson

Art Teacher: "If the National Gallery were on fire, which five pictures would you attempt to rescue?"

Pupil: "The five nearest the door."

Loyal

Grocer Clerk: "Did you say you wanted some Spanish onions, ma'am?"

Customer: "Yes, but be sure that they are not from the insurgents!"

Onward and Upward

Professor William Annan quoted the story of an illiterate verger when he addressed the Edinburgh Rotary Club recently:

The verger in question acted for a vicar in the South of England, and when the vicar was succeeded by a new one, it appeared that the verger was expected to keep certain church records. When the new vicar found that his verger could neither read nor write he felt himself forced to dispense with his services.

So the ex-verger set up in the retailing business with a barrow. He was so successful with that that he opened a shop. The shop was so successful that he was able to develop a chain of them and a growingly imposing bank balance.

His banker, however, became rather puzzled when he received no acknowledgement of the numerous company prospectuses which he sent to his client to help him in the investment of his fortune. Meeting him in the street one day, he asked him why he had not replied to his letters. The erstwhile verger told him he could neither read nor write.

"What would you not have been if you had been an educated man!" he exclaimed.

"I would," said the other, "have been a verger."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Preparation

"Do you think that Dora is fitted for the battle of life?"

"She ought to be. She's been in four engagements already."

Identification

"Do you know Mrs. Smith's house?" said the stranger to the butcher's boy.

"Let me see," said the lad.

"'Taint pork and fat—that's No. 3—and it ain't two pounds of steak and juicy—that's No. 7. I know—it's topside and tender, and don't pay. No. 5, that's it, ma'am."—Montreal Star.

Jest a Minute

"Apparently you gentlemen don't know the 'Star-Spangled Banner' when you hear it!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

George Does It

New York

When George Westinghouse found a business trip delayed by a railroad wreck, he did more than rail against the antiquated, ineffective chain brakes that had failed to prevent the disaster; he resolved to do something about it.

One day, after having experimented on a number of brakes, all of which had failed, he paused in his work to listen to a young woman who was soliciting subscriptions for "Littell's Living Age." At first he refused, but being touched by her forlorn appearance, he relented and gave her a subscription.

In the very first issue he received he found an article telling how compressed air had been used in drilling the Mount Cenis Tunnel. "I believe I can use that idea in my brake!" exclaimed Westinghouse.

He did use that idea; and out of this simple kindness to a forlorn young woman, came one of the world's most useful inventions—the Westinghouse air brake!

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

QZ ABC DFFE CBQG ZABZ FHFIJZAQEK LMNFC ZM AQN OAM OBQZC, DPZ QZ QC NPLA NMIF CBZQCRBLZMIJ ZM KM BEG KFZ QZ.

Use 'Em Again

This is shared by a Kenmore, New York, reader. The letters in the words in the left-hand column are to be used as many times as necessary to form single words as defined in the right-hand column. The number after the definition indicates the number of letters in the word called for:

TIN SCOUT—(bulwark of U. S., 12) =

END MAT—(change for better, 9) =

D. C. Pine—(freedom, 12) =

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing CAMEL to HUMPS in 5 moves.

Find Three Numbers

Find 3 consecutive numbers such that their sum is 15 less than the square of the smallest number.

Brief Biographies

Can you identify each of the "A" names given below, as indicated by example checked?.

1	Adams	thinker	
2	Ade	king	
3	Agassiz	actress	✓
4	Alcott	poet	
5	Alfred	soldier-traitor	
6	Amundsen	humorist	
7	Archimedes	naturalist	
8	Aristotle	explorer	
9	Aristophanes	writer	
10	Arnold	mathematician	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Keeping Cool

Every day of its life an oyster draws from 4 to 5 gallons of water through itself

Ahem

Grecian ladies in Homer's time dated their age from their marriage, not from the cradle.

Time for Leisure

A year on Saturn, planet of our solar system, is 30 times longer than a year on our earth.

Perpetual Motion?

The wings of the common housefly vibrate at approximately 19,800 beats a minute.

Circus Hands Rejoice

If an elephant, proportionately to size, ate as much food as a mouse, it would consume 10 tons of fodder daily.

Bashful Nobleman

William Bentinck-Scott, fifth Duke of Portland, had such an aversion to being seen that he had 15 miles of subterranean passages constructed so that he could enter and leave his home unnoticed.

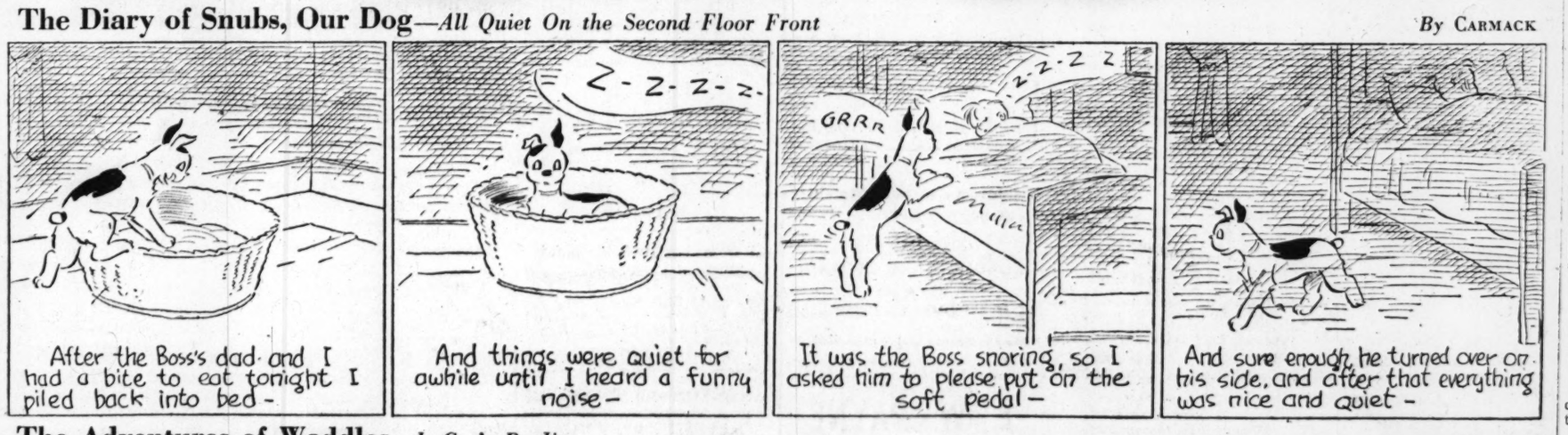
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Anyway, It's a Fair Exchange . . .*

By LE PELLEY

WE CAN START TOASTING THESE MARSHMALLOWS AS SOON AS WE GET ENOUGH EMBERS....
M-m-m- I LIKE THE SMELL OF BURNING LEAVES — DON'T YOU ?
DO YOU SUPPOSE THE RED LEAVES MAKE THE FIRE RED AND THE YELLOW LEAVES MAKE THE FIRE YELLOW ??
I DON'T KNOW... BUT IT'S PRETTY
WASN'T IT NICE OF YOUR DAD TO GIVE US THIS PACKAGE OF MARSHMALLOWS TO TOAST — !! ?
YES... AND PERMISSION TO BURN THE LEAVES FOR A FIRE !
SAY — YOU DON'T SUPPOSE ALL THIS WAS JUST TO GET THE LEAVES RAKED UP AND BURNED, DO YOU ?
HMM... NOW THAT YOU MENTION IT.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Quiet On the Second Floor Front*

By CARMACK


After the Boss's dad and I had a bite to eat tonight I piled back into bed -
Z-Z-Z-Z-
And things were quiet for awhile until I heard a funny noise -
GRRR
Z-Z-Z-Z
It was the Boss snoring, so I asked him to please put on the soft pedal -
And sure enough he turned over on his side, and after that everything was nice and quiet -

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Can't Be Jim*

By THE HAGERS

I ASKED MY FRIENDS; BUT NO ONE KNOWS WHOSE FACE THAT STATUE WILL DISCLOSE.
SAID FLUFF, "MY IGNORANCE I DEPLORE, BUT WINTER NUTS I'VE HAD TO STORE."
SAID JIM CROW, "IT MIGHT WELL BE ME; I FILL THE AIR WITH MELODY."
"YOU DO," SAID GRANDPA BEAR. "I'LL STATE THAT'S WHY WE BEARS ALL HIBERNATE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Palestine, and Beyond

THE Arab revolt in Palestine coincides with, and therefore is suspected of taking encouragement from, a decline in the prestige of democratic power in Europe which in the Near East as in the Far East apparently is felt to have resulted from the Munich agreement. This is one explanation of the firmness with which Britain is curbing Arab violence in Palestine. Swift and stern action is required not only to restore order but to create an attitude among Arabs which will make possible new steps toward solution of the problem in the Holy Land.

What steps can be taken is the next consideration. Partition of Palestine between Arab and Jew was proposed by the Peel Commission in 1937 but found favor with neither race in the Holy Land. Restriction of Jewish immigration is now discussed as a means of allaying Arab fears of being outnumbered in their homeland by the Jews, but this possibility arises at a time when Jews need more acutely than they have in some generations a place of refuge from persecution.

British interest in the plight of Jews should not be put down merely to the Allies' need of Jewish support in the World War. The Balfour Declaration promising the Jews a national home in 1917 did have as one of its aims the bolstering of that support, just as promises to the Arabs that indigenous populations in the Near East would acquire the right of self-government aimed at obtaining Arab aid. Yet we find the British in 1903 offering a Jewish home in African Uganda.

Israel Zangwill was in the forefront of those Jewish writers and intellectual leaders who refused to consider such alternatives as Uganda. As Lewis Browne many years later explained:

> Palestine is a small, ungenerous, and already populated land, and were we guided by common sense rather than emotion we should seek a homeplace less difficult to make our own. Yet the fact remains that no other attracts us so powerfully; indeed, no other seems to attract us at all.

However, now that results of efforts to make good the Balfour Declaration are in question because of world-shaking developments elsewhere, proposals to settle Jews in other parts of the world than Palestine may be revived. Possibilities for such settlement are seen in South America, in the French colonies and elsewhere. On the Siberian-Manchukuoan border, in the U. S. S. R. is a Jewish autonomous Republic, Biro-Bidjan.

The problem, of course, is enormous. For the British it is complicated by the Pan-Arabic nature of the Arab opposition which is now being felt. The Pan-Arab front has many ramifications in Near Eastern politics, notably in Egypt where Britain must be constantly alert to protect interests vital to the Empire.

From an objective and unsentimental point of view, the difficulties of Jews in Europe seems a question of even greater importance than their status in the Holy Land. Millions of Jews (there are only some 400,000 in Palestine) now desperately need refuge from political persecution or discrimination. Appeals by Jewish groups to the United States may well go beyond asking for American intercession in behalf of Jewish rights in Palestine. That small country never could support more than a small fraction of today's persecuted Jews.

An international effort to help this unfortunate people seems called for both by the ordinary humane impulses of mankind and by practical considerations for the welfare of people other than Jews. For the unrest provoked by sudden and haphazard movements of great numbers of peoples disturbs the economic and political equilibrium of the entire world. The responsibilities of Britain in Palestine are great, and uncomfortable. But they are no more important than those which must soon be shared by other nations.

The Grand Old Game

NOT since the Loch Ness Monster has there been anything quite so likely to upset the equanimity of a Scotsman as the assertion that golf was not originally a Scottish game. Yet this "discovery" by Harvard professors isn't so new after all. The 1935 edition of Columbia Encyclopedia referred to golf as a game which although it "seems to have originated in Holland . . . has become identified with Scotland, where it was introduced in the 15th century."

The professors who, while conducting a research into international law, uncovered an engraving of Huig van Groot showing the great Renaissance authority on jurisprudence as a youth holding a golf club, have perhaps corroborated what until now was only supposed to be the fact. How the game was brought to Scotland is still a subject for speculation, but the fact that it was introduced to Scotland, where it has for at least five centuries been a well-established sport, is beyond question.

Scotland can lose little glory by this latest revelation, for its part in popularizing the game cannot be minimized. In the minds of most golfers the world over, the ancient game of hit and hike will still be closely associated with Scotland, whose Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, founded in 1774, has long been recognized as an international shrine of golf.

Wages and Hours Under Law

NEXT week it will be illegal throughout the United States for hundreds of thousands of employees to work as many hours as they worked last week or during many weeks in recent years. Will this result in spreading work to other thousands who have been without work? This is one of the many unanswered questions implicit in the new wage and hour law or Fair Labor Practices Act which will go into effect Monday.

No one will know for months, or more likely years, just how many persons do come under the provisions of the statute, either as to hours or as to wages, though it is estimated the restriction to a 44-hour week will affect approximately twice as many as are benefited by the 25-cents-an-hour minimum in pay. The actual number of those to whom the act applies will be determined only by scores of definitions to be made by the Administrator of the law and by the courts. Is such-and-such a business in interstate commerce? Is another industry a seasonal occupation? Is so-and-so an executive? Should certain workers be paid less as learners? And so on.

Wisely, Administrator Andrews and his staff seem disposed to move gradually and steadily rather than spectacularly. The undertaking itself—to set minimum labor standards for the whole national economy of the United States—is spectacular enough. Its prospects of success will be heightened by making haste slowly.

October Moon

OPULENT October, which customarily showers us with gifts of grain and other fruits of farm and field, proffers an auxiliary offering. Since rosy-cheeked apples, ponderous pumpkins are usually credited to the sun, it is only just that our other celestial orb be not entirely overlooked.

No matter how impressive the autumn-garnished scene may appear in mid-afternoon, it takes on added beauty in the mellowing light of the moon, when even the deep shadows cast by the trees are brimful of beauty.

Connoisseurs of Nature are out in force, either leaning over the bridge-rail and viewing the liquid canvas below, or drinking in the beauty of the scene in sedately moving motorcars. A soothing sense of contentment is present everywhere. And small wonder! For many, it seems that time has turned backward. The "Golden Age" is here again.

Pension Pressure

FOR the sake of clarity it may be useful to remember that three distinct types of amendment to the old-age pension machinery of the United States will be discussed when that subject arises in the coming Congress.

When President Roosevelt asked the Social Security Board and its advisory council last year to survey possible liberalizations of the Social Security Act their first interest was in extending the coverage of the old-age insurance system to include farm workers and other groups now omitted.

Recommendations in that direction doubtless will be submitted, but there is strong reason to question much broadening of the field of coverage until the problems of administering these annuities on the present wide scale are demonstrably mastered. Moreover, any benefits from this broadening could not be felt until enough in-payments had been made to warrant out-payments.

In 1942 the workers over 65 who for the last year and a half have been making contributions to the annuity system will start receiving pensions. These will be very small because of the short time of their contributions to the fund. A second proposal likely to come from the Social Security Board in answer to the President's requests is that these annuities for the first several years be increased far above what they would be on an "earned" basis.

This would not only make them more respectable pensions, but would operate to pull down the reserve fund which otherwise would grow to overwhelming proportions about 1980. The hazard to be guarded against, however, is the establishment of a rate of annuities that cannot be kept up and would swamp the system later.

However, even this second line of amendment from Administration sources will do little to answer the political appeal that has been rising in behalf of more liberal pensions immediately. Where popular pressure is being brought to bear is in connection with the section of the Social Security Act which provides noncontributory old-age pensions through financial grants to states. These are the pensions that are being paid to 1,700,000 persons throughout the United States on a basis of need.

When the Social Security Act was passed it was widely supposed that these pensions would approximate $30 a month, since the Federal Government offered to provide up to $15 on a matching basis with the states. The average of such payments in July, however, was $19.23, and the difficulties or reluctance of the states in financing their half was such that seven states were paying an average of less than $10 a month. This explains some of the drive for pension liberalization.

American Dream

Book News of the Day

CONJECTURE as to the nature of ancient civilizations has provided much material for romancers and historians: Egypt, Peru, Lyonnesse, and even Easter Island have long been favorite subjects of speculation; but wonder has also been expressed as to whether our own age might some day be grouped with these other fugitive civilizations; whether anthropologists thousands of years hence might try to envision our activities by letting their fancy play on the puzzling remains of an airplane propeller or a saxophone, or on the contents of a time capsule.

Still another favorite form of speculation is in the last-syllable-of-recorded-time tradition, wherein the crack o' doom occurs. What would follow upon a world-wide cataclysm? If there were a handful of survivors, what could they do? The notion is centuries old, but it has lost none of its interest. Josephine Young Case gives it a new interpretation in her long narrative poem: AT MIDNIGHT ON THE 31ST OF MARCH (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, $2).

* * *

In a small New England community, Saugersville, at midnight on the thirty-first of March, John Herbert sees his bedside lamp fade out, as though the machines of the distant power station had finally grown weary of their load. He thinks little of the incident at the time, but he realizes its significance when on the following morning the 200 inhabitants of the village find themselves unaccountably alone in a world which has changed overnight into a primeval wilderness outside of the village. Even before the blades of grass have a chance to pierce the vulnerable concrete within the town's limits, the artificial veneers of civilization have cracked, and Saugersville is down to fundamentals.

The salty Yankee phrasing of the narrative alternately contrasts and blends with the dignified iambics of the rhythmic blank verse. This juxtaposition of vigorous folk tale and excellent poetry is also in the best tradition; perhaps by reason of this Josephine Young Case may help the narrative poem to regain more of the popularity due it as a literary vehicle.

* * *

There is little doubt as to the appeal of the theme, in any case. It is a tribute to the resiliency of men and women in the face of an emergency which calls forth all the inventiveness, coolness, strength, co-operation, and faith which they can muster. They also recognize their responsibility to carry on knowledge and religion; to keep an ideal here and there, "an old, long-tested truth."

In this instance, it takes a catastrophe to bring the people to a realization of their duty toward generations to come. Standards they had been forgetting, practices they had been neglecting, in the apathy preceding that fateful midnight, are again brought to the fore. In the months that follow, the Saugersville inhabitants learn the use of their hands, but their greatest lesson goes beyond that: they learn at last how to use their hearts and minds. An implicit challenge might be found here: men and women are shown to be capable of much more than they do at present; must they wait for a flood, a holocaust, or some midnight phenomenon to rouse them? M. W. S.

Distracting

Connecticut's Cathedral Pines

"THE groves were God's first temples." Never more truly felt than when visiting Cornwall's Cathedral Pines, white pines of the primeval forest towering high above Connecticut's Cornwall ledges. And to reach them is to travel through rough and rugged country, largely unspoiled by man's inventions.

To cross Cobble Brook, Yuza Mini Brook and then to follow along Furnace Brook is to realize the significance of their very names, bringing pictures of rural New England and a past in which Indians camped by the clear waters and the early settlers built a forge. Furnace Brook almost a river, cascading into the turbulent Housatonic at Cornwall Bridge, a tiny hamlet nestling on both sides of the river and connected until a short time ago by a weatherbeaten covered bridge. Mountains flanking the valley like ancient sentinels on guard.

* * *

Continuing our journey we wind in and out beside the dashing Furnace Brook arched with hemlocks and pines. The hemlocks often decked with crimson woodbine, flaming like a creeping fire. The brook carrying gay cargo of yellow leaves. Then on through open fields ever climbing we mount to the hilltop Cornwall, dignified with its Greek pillared white church and overlooking the site of the First Foreign Mission School, founded by Edwin Dwight of Yale whose interest in missions started with his acquaintance with the young Hawaiian cabin boy, Henry Obookiah. That dark-skinned lad of nineteen whose table-stone monument under Cornwall's hemlocks tells that because of him there sailed out of Boston Harbor in 1819, the famous brig, Thaddeus, taking that little band of college graduates who after 160 days of sailing were to land in Obookiah's own Oahu, while in Cornwall more Hawaiian youths were being educated.

* * *

Cornwall, a fitting setting for Cathedral Pines to which we journey on over a narrow dirt road that leads into the grove of these majestic trees towering like gigantic columns in serried ranks up the hillside. Their lacy canopy of dense green high above our heads and giving the lichened ledges only dim cathedral light. Hundreds of giant pines lifting their years in the serenity of storms survived. Several of the mightiest growing on the tops of the moss green rocks and clutching with spreading roots the broken ledge in a grip that has withstood the centuries. Twilight pervades and a stillness broken only by a ripple of a distant stream that is like a murmuring chant in some remote chapel and the small call of a bird that like vesper bell tinkles gently in the great nave.

Others, we feel, have been here long before our day. The moccasined Mohawk silently moving up the ledges and knowing the strength of the pines. Henry Obookiah, standing in their presence, and knowing his mission fulfilled. So in like mood, I reach down for a handful of the strewn needles that I, like the pious pilgrim of old, may carry with me the fragrant memory of a place of peace.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Partition?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I trust you will forgive the liberty I take in writing to you. From your editorial entitled "Partition?" in the recent issue of the Monitor, I gather you feel that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is one of retreat before armed force. I venture to quote from a letter, appearing in a British paper, which expresses most clearly the feelings of a great many English people on the subject:

> I have spent sixteen years in India and considerable periods in Ireland. In both countries I have learnt that for one race or nation to rule another is fundamentally wrong. Are we to go to war now in order to defend the Czech rule over the Sudeten Germans? If we do so, we shall deserve what we get. But those who suffer most will be the working class. In their name, above all, men and women of good will should protest against our being drawn into this unjustifiable and disastrous war.

This small and overpopulated country, materially speaking, cannot be adequately protected from air-raids and the consequences, which would be so disastrous that no statesman could possibly ask this nation to face such an ordeal unless in case of absolute self-defense.

Cricklade, Wilts., Eng. CLARE MOORE

Showmanship Needed for a Grain Surplus?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before me is a newspaper clipping telling of the findings of the Stanford (University) Food Research Institute in their publication "Wheat Studies." It is stated that the 1938 world harvest of wheat bids fair to be the largest in history, not only able to take care of normal world consumption, but also leave a "burdensome surplus." Expressing fear that this surplus will be a disturbing factor in the wheat market for some years to come, it points out that the 1928 surplus, not so large as this year's, was not removed from the market until the three dry years ending in 1936. Atttempts to remove the present excess will probably take the form of subsidizing exports, it is said.

On the other side of this picture, we hear of the Germans being compelled to mix potato and rice flour with their wheat because they cannot raise enough for their needs. Italy, too, is supposed to be unable to supply her needs of this essential commodity. This, we understand, is one of the main reasons why these people believe their dictators when they shout that they must have colonies.

Would that the democracies had the showmanship of the dictators, and at the same time the strength of conviction of their own democratic ideals! They would use this excess wheat for democratic propaganda in these dictated countries that might be the undoing of more than one dictator.

With ample fanfare, this grain could be loaded onto, for example, the grain-racing windjammers, and raced to the totalitarian states as a free gift of the democracies. This would settle the surplus problem by opening a market that is partially closed. Half-filled stomachs are responsible for the rise of most dictators who receive their main support by promising to fill those stomachs. The "guns for butter" philosophy, however, has not made good these promises. The democracies, if they wish, are in a position to make good where the dictators failed. If this is done, it would be a telling blow on the dictators—and they could not well refuse the gift, either.

I defy anyone to show how this free gift would be as expensive (to the U. S., at least) as it would be to carry this grain as a surplus on the market.

WALTER NEWMAN

San Francisco, Calif.

Needed: More Men Teachers?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My son is in junior high school in Washington. He has five subjects and there is a woman teacher in each class. The only men teachers in the school of 1,500 pupils are physical education and handicraft teachers.

There is a good deal of discussion just now about women replacing men in jobs. I do not think I am prejudiced on the subject and I should like to find out how other readers feel. I believe women should be paid equally with men for equal work. But at the same time I think it would be much better if growing high school children should have the benefit of some men teachers. Boys particularly, I think, need men teachers.

If I took my son to a private school at considerable expense, all his teachers would be men. A good many of my friends have done this, and given this as a reason. Mothers tell me they prefer to have some men teachers for their daughters also and cite this as an advantage of certain private schools. I believe in the public school system, however, and have no intention of changing.

What do readers think about this? Is it worth while giving a premium for men teachers, simply because they are men? Obviously if wages were high enough men would be attracted. When I was a child in New York City even in grammar school there were men teachers. At a certain age I feel children definitely need some male teachers. What is the solution to this problem? I confess it baffles me.

Washington — PATER FAMILIAS

The Wide Horizon

Centralization of Government—How Much Do We Want?

By Leverett Saltonstall

Former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Republican Nominee for Governor.

SCARCELY had the settlers of Plymouth Colony begun the great American experiment of self-government more than three centuries ago than they were confronted with a grave problem, which, far from being solved today, has steadily grown more complex until it is now one of the most important with which we must contend in our efforts to preserve the fundamental principles on which our nation was founded.

The ideal these first settlers sought in coming to America was the establishment of home rule, over which they could keep constant watch and control. But the Plymouth colonists, fugitives from the tyranny of centralized government as represented by the Stuart kings, soon found that the expansion of their community and the development of the Massachusetts Bay Colony required a concentration of certain governmental powers in the then relatively distant settlement of Boston.

The same problem beset Americans again at the close of the Revolution. Having won their freedom from the centralized power of British rule and zealous as they were to protect their liberty, they found their progress as a united people impeded under the loose Articles of Confederation.

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With the conditions under which we live changing rapidly and with state and federal activities expanding at an unprecedented pace, the problem of centralized government steadily becomes more difficult. The issue in Massachusetts, as in other states, is two-fold.

First, we have the relationship between the State and Federal Governments. We see the Federal Government, through its increasing powers, concerning itself more and more in what used to be exclusively state responsibilities, such as regulation of business and investments, highways, education, flood control, public welfare, old age assistance, housing and labor relations.

The second part of the issue is the relationship between the State and its cities and towns. In recent years, the State, through an increase in its departments and in its power over the credit and purse strings of the communities, has been encroaching on municipal home rule.

There is no doubt that the exercise of certain authority by the Federal Government over some of these activities within the State is beneficial. For example, only with all the states subscribing to uniform regulations can we hope for an end of the disastrous practice of states competing among themselves to attract business and industry—usually at the expense of the wage earners.

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Where social progress is made through increased federal activity, we should be eager to co-operate. There are some functions of government, for example the administration of social security, which can best be handled by the national government in Washington, because they affect people throughout the country.

At all times, however, we must keep in mind that the cost of governmental expansion is assessed on the taxpayers, disproportionately in some cases. So we are confronted with mounting state deficits at a time when the State's home rule and ability to pay its bills are being diminished because of the Federal Government's increasing demands on the sources of revenue.

One of the quickest means of local relief, which would be a boon to those desiring to own homes, those paying rent, those seeking jobs, and to communities which rightfully want a larger hand in the conduct of their local affairs, would be a reduction in state bureaucracy and hence in the cost of state government. But here again, certain centralization seems essential in many cases because of common interests affecting more than one community.

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The danger is that the centralization of power in the State may go too far. There have been campaigns in recent years to give the State control over local police, fire and school departments and other agencies of community service. These are proposals that should be given the most careful consideration in the light of the possible advantages and disadvantages to the people of the State as a whole.

Democracy is founded on the direct responsibility of the Government to the people and the free right of the people to concern themselves with and participate in that Government. When centralized power seeks to come between the people and the Government, direct responsibility is at an end. And when the free right of petition is enmeshed in bureaucratic red tape, its value vanishes.

Against such a day, I hope the American electorate, cherishing the vote which is its share in our national destiny, will be vigilant. The aim should not be to oppose all centralization of authority, but to make sure that the trend in that direction follows a prudent course and that its benefits outweigh its disadvantages.